The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Shakspeare's Sonnets in a New Light. By Junius Henri Browne.

Tinkling Cymbals. Chapter VII. By Edgar Fawcett.

Across the Caucasus. By S. G. W. Benjamin, U. S. Charge at Teheran, Persia.

Creation or Evolution?—II. By George Ticknor Curtis.

Poems by Mary Bradley, Ella Wheeler, Christopher P. Cranch, and others.

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RAILROAD ROBBERY.

Action of the House Committee on Public Lands in the Texas Pacific Case.

Huntington's Methods Referred To in Scathing Language—The Act of Forfeiture.

Mr. Holman's Measure for Protection of the Public Domain—Senator Edmunds' Bill.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

MR. PAYSON'S REPORT ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred certain bills relating to the grant in aid of the Texas Pacific, tonight adopted the report drafted by Mr. Payson. The first question considered was that of the power of Congress to interfere in any event. They decided to recommend that the bill be passed declaring the grant forfeited for breach of the condition on which it was made, restoring the lands to the public domain for sale and settlement under existing law, and protecting the rights of settlers under the Government. The section of the act of incorporation which is alleged to be violated is as follows:

SEC. 4. That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power and lawful authority to purchase the stock, land grants, franchises, and appurtenances of, and consolidate on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties, any railroad company or companies heretofore chartered by Congressional, State, or Territorial authority on the route prescribed in the first section of this act, but no such consolidation shall be with any competing line of railroads to the Pacific Ocean.

A TERRIFIC SLAP AT HUNTINGTON.

After giving a history of the construction of the road and the freezing out of Scott, the report concludes that two ideas are clearly apparent: Congress intended to authorize this special enterprise to act in the construction of its proposed road to San Diego, which road was to be a competitive road with the Central and Union to the Pacific Ocean, carefully guarding against the loss of the identity of the corporation it was creating by providing that all purchases, consolidations, property rights acquired, etc., should be the property of the Texas Pacific Company. How the Southern Pacific labored to defeat the Texas Pacific from securing the aid desired is shown in the report by a number of letters written by Mr. Huntington to Colton, which have been published. The report adds that just now the disclosures made by these letters are exceedingly opportune. Mr. Huntington's opinion that his letters would do him no harm may perhaps be changed when he sees them printed in an official document of Congress and quoted against him, the committee adding that "these letters tell the story very plainly of the hostile position of the Southern Pacific to the Texas Pacific during all these years, and that it neither had nor claimed any rights east of Yuma."

The act of forfeiture, as claimed by the committee, was made Nov. 26, 1881, in an agreement between Huntington and Gould consolidating these two companies. This agreement was validated in a decree in a friendly suit in court. The claim of the company as summarized by the committee is, that in law the power to declare a forfeiture of a grant made on condition subsequent for breach of the condition must be reserved to the grantor by express terms in the act making the grant or it does not exist.

VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.

The committee say:

The act provides a grant for "aiding in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line herein provided for," and not a railroad constructed by the Central Pacific, or the Union Pacific, or the Atlantic & Pacific Companies, or either of them, but by a company it created, its successors or assigns, as a competitive line. Again, while counsel waived argument upon the question before us, we submit that the condition in the grant prohibiting consolidation with rival or competing lines has been absolutely violated by the Texas & Pacific in the making of the contract of November, 1881. Practically and legally, so far as it affects the public or the question of transportation, that contract was one of consolidation, and with a rival hostile line. It provides for traffic arrangements, a pool of receipts, and an absolute community of interest; an agreement not to construct parallel lines and a surrender of all rights and franchises beyond the connecting point, so far as it was possible for the Texas & Pacific to surrender or convey. Looking over the whole case then, we find that Congress organized a particular corporation for an avowed, specific purpose; agreed to give it 15,000,000 acres of land if within ten years it should build its road from Marshall, Tex., to San Diego Bay, as provided. Congress prohibited it from making any arrangements with others which would destroy its own identity or interfere with the proposed or expected results. Congress provided that in any consolidation it might make, or contracts with regard to property rights, the property acquired, rights secured, or consolidation effected, all should be the property of the Texas & Pacific. This company has not accomplished a single object for which it was created, it has never been in a position or condition in which it could perform, or even attempt to perform, substantially, one single act required of it. It never reached a point nearer than ninety miles of where it could earn an acre of ground; it was never in sight of "the promised land." Failing to do any act it was bound and required to do, it attempted to do every act possible which it was prohibited from doing. Organized to build across the continent, it solemnly bound itself with its rival and enemy never to attempt to do it. Created to compete with the Central Pacific, it makes a perpetual alliance with it, and a perpetual pool as to charges and rates. Established to promote a healthy, beneficial competition, it bargains away, so far as it is able, its franchises or right to exist as a corporation in all the territory where Congress had sole jurisdiction, and parceled out as suited the convenience of itself the carrying trade of one-third of the country. Given life for a special purpose, it uses every means to defeat the object of its creation, and as a fitting climax to all iniquity it endeavors to supplant Congress as a donor of the public domain as a part of the transaction which was its own suicide. The Southern Pacific claims to stand in the shoes of the Texas & Pacific, but the shoes do not fit. The Southern Pacific never had recognition by Congress east of Yuma, yet it has the audacity to ask for 15,000,000 acres of land.

The committee report the bill, and, in the language of Huntington in speaking of Scott, it proposes to see what Congressman will dare to vote against it. The committee concludes:

We are confirmed in our action by the Judiciary Committee of the Forty-seventh Congress, where fourteen of the fifteen members concurred in the opinion that the Southern Pacific had neither a legal nor equitable claim to any part of the grant, and under the decision of the Supreme Court action on the part of Congress is necessary to restore this land to the public domain. No legal rights can be divested or lost by the proposed action, and whatever legal rights exist can only be ascertained after forfeitures.

THE BILL.

The bill declares forfeited all lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company under the act approved March 8, 1871, and that the whole of them be restored to the public domain and made subject to sale and settlement; that in any and all cases as to any lands embraced within the terms of the act named, whenever the Department of the Interior or the local land officers have treated them as open to selection, purchase, or homestead entry, and have allowed purchases, etc., under the general laws of the United States, such act of the Interior Department officials in making sales and issuing patents, certificates, and tests thereon are ratified and validated. The rights and titles of parties holding patents or claiming right or title under certificates or tests of lands, duly issued or certified, or who have made homestead entries or preëmption settlements in any way affected adversely by the grant declared rescinded, are confirmed by this act and made valid to the same extent as though the grant had never been made. The whole of the lands embraced in the original grant are restored to the public domain, subject to the saving of private rights mentioned, as though the grant had never been made.

THE RING.

Speaking of the combination then existing the report says that the Southern Pacific was built with the money of the Central Pacific outside of the securities based upon it and operated and controlled by that company; that so far as Congress is concerned the Southern Pacific never had any rights east of Yuma upon which it could base a claim against the Government either legal or equitable; that it built its road expressly without the intention, expectation, or hope of receiving a dollar of aid or an acre of land therefor from the Government; that by its action it aided in defeating the building of the road contemplated by Congress; and the facts presented in the report show that transcontinental transportation now stands in this condition: The next route north of this, the Atlantic & Pacific, is controlled by the Central Pacific west of the Colorado and by Gould east of it. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific with Gould's connections east of Omaha control the middle route. By subsidizing the Pacific Mail the Central Pacific keeps the water route under control. The Northern Pacific is not only in the "pool" with the Central but an agreement has been made between them whereby the territory of the great Northwest is divided between them as to transportation, as though the ownership of the country followed the building of railroads into it, subject to which practical assertion of ownership the transportation of freight for the entire Pacific coast is under the control of a few men who adopt as a rule for charge "all the traffic will bear."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

MR. HOLMAN WANTS THE LAND KEPT FOR SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Holman asked the House today to pass, under a suspension of the rules, a series of resolutions which state that it is the sense of the House that all land-grants to railroad companies which are forfeitable should be at once reclaimed and restored to the public domain; that all laws facilitating the exhaustion of public lands of the United States by speculators should be repealed, and no lands hereafter be disposed of except under the Homestead act. The third resolution instructs the Committee on Public Lands to bring in bills to carry out these purposes. Some objections to the resolution were made by Messrs. Reed, Kasson, and Horr. The point especially made by Messrs. Reed and Kasson was that it will be impossible to dispose of the grazing lands under the Homestead act; that some provision of law is necessary in the case of such lands to enable purchasers to buy large tracts. Mr. Horr defended the land-grant policy of the Government. Chairman Cobb, of the Committee on Public Lands, while favoring the purpose of the resolution, protested that it was not necessary. His committee, he said, is working night and day, and the railroads are complaining because of this industry. "We need no hurrying," said he. "We are hurrying as fast as we can. We have already reported a bill forfeiting several millions of acres of land-grants, and we propose to continue the work. These land-grants have been a great fraud on this Nation. One hundred million acres of land have been obtained by corporations by fraud and corruption," said he, "and the funds resulting from their sale are even now being set apart to corrupt State Legislatures and affect legislation."

Two hundred and sixty-one votes were cast for the resolution and only eighteen against it. Those against it were:

Barksdale, Morse, Muldrow, Democrats; and Bisbee, Bingham, George, Horr, Kean, Libby, Lyman, Ranney, Reed, Rice, Russell, Stone, Poland, and Whiting, Republicans.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Senator Edmunds' bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and the acts of July 2, 1864, and May 7, 1878, which provided for the settlement of claims growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the railroads mentioned in the acts and securing to the United States the indebtedness of said companies, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount of indebtedness of the several railroad companies to which subsidy bonds of the United States were advanced to aid in the construction of Pacific railroads and branches, or their successors, as of the 1st of October, 1884, by adding to the principal sum of said bonds all sums paid thereon as interest (first deducting, however, therefrom the amounts held in the sinking fund or reimbursed to the United States, by services or otherwise, up to and including all interest due and payable to said date, and by computing the then present value of said indebtedness from said date to the average date when said subsidy bonds and said indebtedness thereafter to accrue shall become due and payable at the interest rate of 3 per centum semi-annually.

It provides that the several companies which have received subsidy bonds of the United States in aid of the construction of said Pacific railroads and branches, or the successions by consolidation or otherwise of said companies, be authorized respectively to make issue and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury (who is by the bill authorized to receive the same) bonds for the redemption of each bearing date Oct. 1, 1884, to an aggregate amount equal to the indebtedness ascertained and computed as above, to which shall be added the interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum to accrue upon said sum so ascertained to the average of maturity of said bonds of redemption, and each of said bonds shall be for an equal 120th part of said debt and the interest so ascertained.

It provides that each of said bonds shall be payable semi-annually in any lawful money or any bonds or obligations of the United States at par, April 1, 1885, Oct. 1, 1885, and so forth, the 1st days of April and October of each year, until all said bonds have been fully paid, and each of said bonds respectively when paid shall be thereupon surrendered to said company. That said bonds of redemption shall be received by and on behalf of the United States in lieu of the claims and demands of the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878; provided, however, that no money shall be paid the companies or either of them from the United States Treasury for or on account of services rendered the United States over or upon the railroad or telegraph lines of said companies or over or upon any railroad or telegraph line, owned, leased, or operated by said companies, or either of them, until the bond nearest maturity shall be fully paid, and no excess over the payment of said current bond shall be paid said company. It provides, however, that all sums due the said companies for services rendered from and after Oct. 1, 1884, shall be carried upon the books of the Treasury Department so soon as the same may be audited, together with interest at 3 per centum per annum on all such amounts, together with interest thereon, to be applied to the payment of the bond of redemption then nearest maturity. It provides that the statutory liens created by virtue of the acts of July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and May 7, 1878, to secure the repayment of the subsidy bonds and interest thereon shall remain as security for the payment of the bonds of redemption. It also provides, however, that any companies shall be entitled at any time to anticipate the payment and discharge of any of said bonds, and to that end it declares it shall be lawful for the companies to issue and dispose of their respective bonds to the aggregate amount of their bonds of redemption which may remain outstanding and unpaid, or of first mortgage bonds so as to bear a less rate of interest and run such a term as is deemed expedient, and to secure the same by mortgages upon the respective railroads, telegraph equipments, franchises, and property, and from the proceeds take up the outstanding first mortgage bonds and such bonds of redemption in installments of not less than ten of such bonds each so long as that number remains.

The bill provides further, that so long as the companies respectively keep the railroad and telegraph lines, for the construction of which subsidy bonds were issued, in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over the telegraph lines and transport mails, troops, munitions of war, and supplies of public stores upon the railroads for the Government whenever required to do so at fair and reasonable rates of compensation not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and shall give the Government preference in the use of the same as required by the sixth section of the act of July, 1862, and shall make punctual payment of the bonds of redemption, no other or further sums shall be demanded of them, and none of the penalties or liabilities provided in the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878 shall be incurred by or enforced against them. But all such payments, requirements, penalties, and liabilities shall be suspended and not deemed due or payable until default in some of the provisions of this bill shall be made and continued six months, in which case they stand revived and shall continue for the same extent as if this act was not passed.

It also provides that the acceptance of the terms of the bill, should it be enacted, shall be held to be an acceptance of the act of May, 1878, passed in amendment of the acts of 1862 and 1864, and, further, that the act shall take effect as to each of the companies referred to, or their successors, upon its acceptance under the corporate seal of said company, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, being filed and deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce recommends the purchase from Robert Mitchell of the property adjoining the old post-office building. There is a frontage on Fourth street of thirty-three feet and a depth of 193 feet, extending back to Baker street. The price asked is $175,000. The old post-office property was purchased by the chamber of the Government five years ago for $1,000 a foot. As that is on the corner it is of course worth more than the property for which negotiations are now being made at more than $5,000 a foot. The chamber has nearly $500,000 in its treasury, and will put up a fine building.

AWAITING THE VERDICT.

Last Day's Proceedings in the Trial of James Nutt for Murder.

Speeches of the Opposing Counsel—The Audience in Sympathy with the Prisoner.

The Judge's Rulings Rather Against the Insanity Theory—The Jury Still Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The great Nutt-Dukes murder trial closed today and was given to the jury, and an anxious public await the verdict. As was expected, the eagerness to gain admittance to the court-room to hear the address of counsel caused that room to be crowded throughout the day to its utmost capacity. The number of ladies in attendance was even larger than upon any previous day of the trial, and many of them stood throughout the proceedings. When court adjourned at noon for an hour very few people left the court-room for fear that they might not be able to get in again. Many had come provided for an all-day siege, and as soon as the crier had announced the adjournment they brought forth lunch baskets, and for a time the court-room presented more the appearance of an indoor picnic ground than a court of justice. Those who had not been thoughtful enough to provide for hunger sent to neighboring restaurants and had lunches sent to them. The closest attention was paid to the addresses of counsel throughout. At one time, when District-Attorney Johnston made some uncomplimentary allusion to Mrs. Nutt, an audible hiss came from different parts of the room; and once, when Senator Voorhees finished a rounded period denunciatory of Dukes, there was slight applause. This was quickly checked by the court officers, and Judge Stow sternly informed the audience that manifestations of any kind would be severely dealt with. He had no occasion to repeat the warning.

The first address was made by District-Attorney Johnston, who made a strong appeal to the jury to do their duty regardless of the consequences.

Then came Maj. A. W. Brown, who in a scholarly and finished oration pleaded for the life of the boy who had avenged the destroyer of a happy home.

SENATOR VOORHEES' ADDRESS.

The wheel-horse of the defense, the eloquent Senator Voorhees, then addressed the jury. His speech was in the same channel with that of Maj. Brown. With the force of logic and the subtle power of pathos he in turn swayed the audience at his will. He denounced Dukes, the author of all this wo, in the bitterest terms, and painted him a creature too vile to bear the name of man. Taking up those terrible letters, he said it seemed as if "hell had gaped and spawned a monster in human form to devise some new iniquity." In all history and in all literature he could find but two characters so low that their names should be mentioned in the same breath with that of Dukes, and those were Judas Iscariot and Iago. Leaving out of question the insanity of Nutt, the Senator maintained he did right in killing the murderer of his father and the despoiler of his sister, upon the broad ground that the invader of the sanctity of the family circle took his life in his hand and deserved to be shot to death. Historically, he said, there had been no case in 200 years where a jury had convicted a man who had slain the traducer of a wife or sister's honor. He closed with an appeal to the jury to render a verdict of acquittal without leaving the box.

D. F. PATTERSON.

Then came D. F. Patterson, who closed this memorable case in what was really the best speech of the day. In cold, clear logic he tore the veil away from the theories of insane impulse advanced by the expert witnesses for the defense, and in a clear analysis of the evidence revealed the killing of Dukes as an unprovoked, premeditated, deliberate murder, committed by a man in the full possession of his senses. He then made a vigorous appeal to the jury to return a verdict not such as would accord with the sentimental gush of the day, but one that would establish the law under which they and their posterity will live in security forever, and one for which they could render an account with a clear conscience at the great day. Notwithstanding the sympathy of the audience with the prisoner, Mr. Patterson's address was listened to with the closest attention and made an evident impression on the jury.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

After an adjournment for one hour court reconvened at a quarter before 7 o'clock, and Judge Stowe delivered a charge to the jury which it took him three-quarters of an hour to read. He charged that there could be but one of two verdicts—"guilty of murder in the first degree" or "not guilty." Upon the evidence adduced regarding the killing simply the verdict must be guilty, and there remained only the question of sanity. He said that under the law of Pennsylvania every man was presumed to be sane until he was proved to be insane, and that the jury must be convinced by a fair preponderance of evidence that the accused was insane or they must convict. The charge throughout was against the prisoner and weakened the confident hope of his friends not a little.

In his charge Judge Stowe was careful to say that if they acquitted upon the ground of insanity they must say so in their verdict, which is taken to mean that he will commit the prisoner to some asylum.

After the Judge concluded the jury retired, and at half-past 8 o'clock no verdict having been returned the court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

A prominent citizen of this city has offered James Nutt a home in his family.

THE NICKERSON SCANDAL.

One of the Gay Major's Wives Seeking to Secure His Property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Emma C. Nickerson, wife of Maj. Nickerson of the army, who ran away to Canada to avoid trial for bigamy, has filed an amended bill to get possession of his property. She says that in the spring of 1870, prior to her marriage with Maj. Nickerson at San Francisco Aug. 13 of that year, she, while on a visit to Portland, Ore., became engaged to be married to him; that he pointed out certain blocks of land in Portland, which he promised to convey to her as a marriage settlement, or if she should so elect he would sell them and reinvest the proceeds for her benefit; that her mother when she heard of the engagement objected to the marriage, and after writing to Portland on the subject she came from San Francisco and conversed with her and Maj. Nickerson, and the marriage settlement having been explained her mother withdrew her objections and the marriage took place. She states that, relying on the love and affection of her husband, she did not require him to convey the property at the time, but about a month after the marriage the lots were sold by Nickerson and herself jointly and the proceeds invested with one John S. Walker in other lots, and, under proceedings in the proper courts, were allotted to Nickerson as her trustee. Nickerson was forced to resign from the army.

AN INSURANCE LICENSE REVOKED.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—State-Superintendent-of-Insurance Moore this afternoon revoked the license of the Corn City Mutual Fire-Insurance Company of Toledo for the following reasons: First, that it has not inserted on the face of a large number of notes received by said company from its members in consideration of premiums on their policies the words, "It is hereby understood and agreed that this note is not transferable," as required by Sec. 3,668 Revised Statutes of Ohio. Second, it is alleged that sufficient proof has been received that the company has not surrendered a large number and amount of notes received by it from its members for premiums and payment for losses within sixty days of the receipt of the respective policies issued on said notes by the agents and Secretary of the company for cancellation, and that said company has retained and still retains said notes unlawfully.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Dispatches from the Territory Immediately Surrounding Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State licensed the following incorporations today: The Harden Crystal-Bearing Company, at Chicago, to manufacture machine-bearings; capital, $25,000; incorporators, John J. Harden, Loren Green, and M. R. Bernard. Allaire, Woodward & Co., at Peoria; capital, $50,000; to conduct a drug, milling, manufacturing, and merchandising business; incorporators, C. B. Allaire, Henry R. Woodward, and James A. Smith. The American Typesetting Machine Company, at Chicago; capital, $500,000; incorporators, John N. Ford, William R. Davis, and Henry Mackney. The Chicago Oil Company; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Frank S. Frederick, Cornelius S. Gardiner, and G. C. Elliott. The Champion Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital, $50,000; to manufacture railroad track tools; incorporators, John S. Brewer, H. E. Hamilton, Joel D. Harvey, S. E. Barrett, and Andrew McNally.

CHANGE OF NAME.

A certificate was filed showing a change of name of the Universal Mercantile Association of the United States at Chicago to the Western Mercantile Agency.

THE ROCHELLE GRAVE-ROBBERY.

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Ogle County Circuit Court convened today. The principal interest centres in the probable action of the grand jury as to the Rochelle grave-robbery. Mr. McConaughy, the husband, made his charge today before the jury. Coffee and Wright, of Chicago, now in jail here, were visited today by Bob Howes, who registers as Charles Fisher, of Chicago.

TWO MEN ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—William Allen and James Donovan broke jail at Belleville, Ill., some time last night, and no clew had been obtained at noon which might lead to their rearrest. Their cell was completely lined with very thick sheet-iron. The implements with which they effected their escape consisted of an old pocketknife, a piece of hickory wood with a sharp point, and a small piece of iron. The sheet-iron was pried from the ceiling in the cell, after which the rotten woodwork was easily cut away until a hole sufficiently large to admit a man's body was made. Then a hole not more than a foot square was dug through the sixteen inches of brick in the building. Two blankets were then tied together and twisted into a rope, one end of which was fastened to the iron grating in the cell, the other thrown through the hole in the ceiling and wall. The ground was reached, and another hole was dug through the high brick wall surrounding the jail, through which the men escaped. Both were awaiting trial on charges of burglary.

THE PEORIA STARCH WORKS.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Peoria Starch Works were sold today to Dr. Ferminich and son, of Buffalo, N. Y., the consideration being $200,000 worth of stock in the American Glucose Company. The purchasers will increase the works to four times their present capacity and employ 500 men. They will be started up at once.

BANK ROBBERS AROUND.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—An attempt was made Sunday to rob N. C. Thompson's bank. The lock of the door was broken, and today the Cashier was obliged to gain an entrance through a window.

IOWA.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—John Hanley, of this city, and Samuel Mahen, of Rock Island, across the river, were today arrested charged with making and uttering counterfeit money in the form of silver pieces of various denominations. It is said that Mahen used the cellar of his house for his place of work, and employed Hanley to get rid of the "queer." Hanley was held in $500 bonds, and Mahen will have a hearing tomorrow.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

The Davenport *Gazette* is made the defendant in a suit commenced today for $50,000. The plaintiff is James Greig, a rich farmer and a Justice of the Peace. The petition avers that the articles published ruined the peace and comfort of the plaintiff's home and blasted the character of his wife.

A PEDDLER SHOT FIVE TIMES.

WEST UNION, Ia., Jan. 21.—Saturday night a teamster named Weatherby shot a peddler called "Mose the Jew" five times, and severely, if not fatally, wounded him. Weatherby asserted that Mose came to his house Saturday evening and insulted his wife. Mose says that Friday he sold Mrs. Weatherby some goods and next day called as directed for his pay, but she refused to pay him or return the goods, and that thereupon Weatherby appeared from concealment and began to shoot. The wounded man has lived here four years and has always borne a good character.

STOCK-YARDS AT SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 21.—Articles of incorporation of the Union Stock-Yards Company were filed here today. The capital stock is $100,000. The shipping of dressed beef is included in the plan of the company.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Controller's estimate of the revenue required for the support of the city for the ensuing year is $1,455,604, less $100,000 from licenses and insurance, and $150,000 from bonds that may be issued leaving $1,205,604 to be raised by tax.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE VANDECAR JURY.

WAUPACA, Wis., Jan. 21.—The Vandecar jury, after being out forty-four hours, disagreed, standing seven for conviction to five for acquittal.

[The night of Oct. 7 last H. C. Mead, about 60 years old and a wealthy banker, was shot with a shotgun in his bank at Waupaca, Wis., the charge entering his cheek and blowing the whole front of his face off. The bank was robbed of several thousand dollars, besides Government bonds, notes, etc. Mead had evidently returned to the bank after supper and seated himself near a light to read. The assassin had previously cut a hole in a wire window-screen, and through this thrust his gun and fired the fatal shot. Later the body was found lying on the floor, the safe open, papers scattered about, and the money gone. Suspicion pointed toward Vandecar and he was arrested. Towards the end of December a woman claiming to be Vandecar's wife made a confession to the Milwaukee police that Vandecar acknowledged to her that he did the shooting, giving her a detailed account of his doings the night of the murder and depositing with her a part of the proceeds of the robbery. A woman living near Oconomowoc who had an acquaintance with Vandecar said that Vandecar also acknowledged to her that he shot Mead, and that a part of the plunder was given to her to keep for him.]

MARRIED IN COURT.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The sensational breach-of-promise suit of Mary Halloran against John J. Lyons has been settled by the marriage of the parties. The case was called and the court-room was crowded by morbid listeners. Counsel stated that negotiations for a settlement were in progress and Judge Gilson decided to wait. At 2 o'clock the parties announced that a settlement had been reached, and the Judge tied the nuptial knot. The case attracted widespread attention, owing to the respectability and prominence of the families of both parties.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce the following deaths:

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 21, Mr. John Lovell, aged 73. Deceased settled in Elgin in 1837, and conducted the first store Elgin had.

W. D. Litchenberger, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Anamosa, Ia., dropped dead of apoplexy in the Baptist church of that town Sunday while attending divine service.

At Detroit Sunday Henry P. Bridge, one of the oldest commission merchants in that city, and for some years City Controller. His age was 75.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Both the Friends and Enemies of the Mexican Treaty Actively at Work.

Repeal of the Ironclad Oath by the House—Finerty's Military Bill.

Criticising the Porter Case at West Point—Ex-Members of Congress as Lobbyists.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

SMALL PROSPECT OF ITS RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Mexican treaty has made no progress. Its friends do not seem quite as hopeful as they did Saturday. The Administration is very much in earnest in behalf of the treaty. Secretary Frelinghuysen spends some time every day on the floor of the Senate, generally in consultation with Senator Miller, of California, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which has charge of the matter. The friends of the treaty have been sending telegrams here to those who are supposed to be opposed to the compact urging them to vote for it. All the railroad interests of Boston are for the treaty. It is thought that some of the franchises of the roads leading into Mexico will prove to be of much less value if it shall fail than if it shall be ratified.

The Mexican Government is also taking a very special interest in the matter, and will undoubtedly make such concessions as may be necessary to secure a ratification consistent with its obligations to other nations and the necessities of its revenues, as its income is almost wholly dependent upon the customs. It is claimed, however, that no more concessions are possible. Mexico is a country of revolutions. The present Administration is regarded as friendly to the United States. If it should fail to secure the ratification of this treaty it is not certain that there would not be some grave political complications. It is evident the public is not to be permitted to understand the nature of the debate upon the subject. The resolution of Mr. Van Wyck, which was offered in open session today, that the further discussions of the Mexican treaty should be in open session, was speedily "suppressed." At all events Mr. Edmunds, who is the greatest stickler for the prerogatives of the Senate in that body, left the chair and came down to the floor to protest that such a suggestion even should be considered with closed doors, and moved that the galleries be cleared. There was an executive session, and it is said that the resolution goes over. It is not expected that it will prevail.

THE IRONCLAD OATH.

A BILL REPEALING IT PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Sunset Cox's bill to repeal the ironclad oath was passed by a vote of 185 to 11, after a rather brisk debate, in which Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, opposed the measure and Mr. Cox defended it. Mr. Cox repeated a part of his well-worn speech on the subject of test-oaths and aroused a good deal of applause. He spoke of the ironclad oath as a "rotten remnant of one of the bulwarks of arbitrary power."

[The ironclad oath is as follows: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation, or purpose, or evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."]

THE INDIAN-FIGHTERS.

MR. FINERTY WISHES THEIR MERITS RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Congressman Finerty, of Chicago, who has had experience in Indian campaigns—from 1870 to 1881—has introduced a bill "To provide for promotion of officers of the United States army particularly distinguished for heroic action in Indian warfare." The bill provides that officers engaged in Indian warfare who have gained distinction, as certified by their commanders, shall be entitled to brevet promotion under Sec. 1,209, Revised Statutes, and that non-commissioned officers and privates who may distinguish themselves by bravery in Indian battles shall, on recommendation of their commanding officer, be entitled to the maximum length of pay allowed for length of service in their respective grades, and shall be entitled to compete for promotion in the army before a board to be appointed for that purpose, and that, if they shall pass a successful examination, they shall be considered in the line of promotion next after the West Point cadets. A close examination of this bill shows that it is designed to not only accomplish the purposes which are upon its face, but that it would effectually prevent the appointment of civilians to the best places in the army, through political favoritism, whether they had ever seen a gun or not.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HIS CASE CANVASSED AT WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A statement has been published to the effect that the diagrams, maps, etc., relating to the movements of Fitz John Porter during the second battle of Bull Run, have been submitted to every graduating class at the military academy for several years past, and that they have unanimously expressed the opinion, after a study of the papers, that the action of Fitz John Porter was correct, and had he done differently he would have been guilty of grave military errors. It is understood that this statement was made by Congressman Hurd, of Ohio. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, today offered and endeavored to secure the passage of a resolution on the subject. Messrs. Maginnis, of Montana, Wilson, of West Virginia, and one or two other Democrats objected, not only to action upon the resolution, but to its reference to the proper committee, and it was therefore withdrawn. It provides that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the House whether it be true that for several years past the maps, diagrams, etc., in the case of Fitz John Porter had been submitted to the members of each graduating class of the military academy for the purpose of inviting their criticism of the proceedings of officers of a general court-martial held in pursuance of law, duly approved by the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief; that if said report be true the Secretary be requested to inform the House by whose authority or instigation the minds of these successive graduating classes, of youths educated at the public expense for the military service of the Government, were directed to the study and the questioning of the official action of their superiors; and the Secretary is requested to inform the House whether, in his opinion, the incitement to or expression of such disregard of the highest military tribunal is not prejudicial to good order and military discipline and calculated to foster the spirit of insubordination and to inspire among the officers themselves a demoralizing and dangerous contempt for the authority of the law. The resolution seemed to be a very proper one, but for some reason the Democrats were not inclined to allow it to be adopted or even referred to a committee.

EX-MEMBERS.

HOW THEY ABUSE THEIR PRIVILEGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—It is a notorious fact in Washington that ex-members of Congress who have settled in Washington make a business of lobbying to secure the passage or to prevent the passage of bills. Under the rules of the House an ex-member has the privileges of the floor at all times. Some of these ex-members have no other known occupation than that of promoting or opposing bills in Congress. Of course the privileges the

they enjoy place outside lobbyists at a disadvantage, and a good deal has been said by gentlemen of the latter class on this subject. Besides, the almost constant presence of these men on the floor has become distasteful to many Congressmen, who do not desire to receive light from such sources. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, today offered a resolution, which provides that hereafter no ex-member shall be admitted to the privileges of the floor without an order from the Speaker, which is not to be given until the applicant shall certify on honor that he is not interested in behalf of any corporation or person who seeks legislation, and that during sessions of Congress he will not approach any member on the subject of any bill pending before the House. A violation of his pledge is to be punished by excluding the ex-member forever afterward from the privileges hitherto extended to him. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Rules, and, it is said, will be favorably reported.

SOCIETY.

TWO BRILLIANT EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The bachelors' german at Wormley's was the brilliant event of the month. The guests were received by Mrs. Frelinghuysen and Mme. de Struve. Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore a toilet of rich black satin, and Mme. de Struve a pale ivory satin and moire hand painted in delicate flowers and birds. The toilets were the most magnificent of the season. Among the many striking gowns were those of Mrs. Yulee, a pale heliotrope satin brocaded in heliotrope velvet, with trimmings of elegant pointe; Miss Edith May, a gold and ivory satin stripe, with a flounce three feet deep of superb bullion lace and embroidery; Mrs. Bradley, a magnificent cream-moire with pearl trimmings and embroideries; Miss Coleman, black velvet brocaded with silver; Miss Freeman, rose-pink heavily embroidered in pearls; Miss Sherrill, gauze dotted with golden butterflies and trimmed with gold bullion fringe; Miss Jennie Bryan, ivory satin over a jupon of the same brocaded in the palest blue; Mrs. Gen. Foster, a rich white satin with pearl trimmings; Mrs. Sturgis, a cream satin heavily embroidered in seed pearls; Mrs. Emmons, cream ivory looped away from and training over a blue brocade.

Mrs. Halliday's fancy ball still further drew society into a maze of pleasure. Among the most striking costumes were those of Miss Bolles, a Fleming. Mrs. Chew, who appeared in the gown her grandmother wore at Lady Washington's famous reception, and Miss Sterne, a lady of the Court of Elizabeth. Her gown was a mass of iridescence, and her overdress and corsage red gold satin.

PATENT MEDICINES.

AN INTERESTING BILL TO QUACK-MEDICINE MEN—THE FORMULA MUST BE DEPOSITED IN THE PATENT-OFFICE.

Jan. 7 the following bill was read twice, referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed. It was introduced by Mr. P. B. Tully, of California:

A BILL to prevent the use of the United States mails to advertise noxious and dangerous medicines, foods, and compounds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after six months after the passage and approval of this act no advertisement of any kind or nature or advertising device of any medical preparation, compound, or prescription, or any punch, bitters, cordial, or similar compound or preparation to be used as medicine or mixed with food, liquor, wine, or any other substance used as a beverage or as food or medicine, shall be placed in or carried by the mails of the United States until the exact formula for the preparation thereof, together with a sample of the same, be placed in the Patent-Office of the United States, with a sworn affidavit of the correctness of such formula and the genuineness of such sample, and the examination thereof by the proper officers designated therefor in said Patent-Office, and the issue of a certificate that said substance is not noxious or dangerous to health.

SEC. 2. That any person applying for such certificate as is named in the preceding section shall, at the time of making such application, pay the sum of $20, and no such certificate shall issue unless, upon examination of the formula and sample so filed as aforesaid, the same shall be found to be innoxious and not dangerous to life or health.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions in Secs. 1 and 2 hereof shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 for each offense, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, except in case any person shall file a false affidavit with such application for a certificate, and in such case such filing shall be deemed perjury, and punished as such; and the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all prosecutions under this act.

SEC. 4. That there shall be employed in the Patent-Office a sufficient number of expert persons to make proper examinations of all applications for such certificates.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

SPRINGER GETTING CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Springer is determined to make his Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice one of the leading committees of the House. He offered a resolution today increasing the membership to nine, and providing that it shall be divided into three sub-committees, each of which shall be a committee of the House, in order to prosecute the investigation into the affairs of the Department of Justice. After the resolution had been modified so as to provide that the investigation shall not cost more than $5,000 it was adopted. This committee evidently intends to collect all the campaign material possible.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

Senator Hoar reported back from the Judiciary Committee Senator Edmunds' Civil-Rights bill with one merely verbal amendment. The report was not concurred in by any of the Democratic members of the committee.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Senator Garland reported favorably from the Committee on Judiciary his bill to provide that hereafter a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States constitute a quorum thereof. No court shall sit at a hearing or participate in the decision of any cause the decision of which will be acted on in the court below.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Senator Hoar reported favorably from the Committee on Judiciary his bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President. It provides that in such case the office shall devolve upon the member of the Cabinet highest in rank, beginning with the Secretary of State, provided such official is eligible to the office under the Constitution, and the person thus selected shall hold the office until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President elected. It provides also for the convening of Congress twenty days after the office has devolved on such person.

PENSIONS.

Senator Logan has introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the benefits of all pensions already granted or hereafter to be granted to soldiers, sailors, and members of the marine corps who served in the late War, and upon the death of such persons to their widows or minor children under the laws and regulations which now govern the cases, except it shall not be necessary that such widows or minor children shall prove that the death of such person is the result of any disability contracted in the service.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President will leave Washington tomorrow for New York to attend the reception of the Union League Wednesday evening. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Folger, Teller, and probably other members of the Cabinet. Attorney-General Brewster will join the party in New York.

ILLINOIS MEN AT THE CAPITAL.

State Senator W. H. Ruger, of Chicago, is here. The object of his visit, it is said, is to secure an appointment as Treasury agent. He is accompanied by C. L. Woodman.

Secretary of State Dement is also here spending a few days in returning from the bagging convention in the East. He made some inquiries as to the prospects of the Hennepin Canal bill. Mr. C. Parsons, of Dixon, is traveling with him.

George Haskell, of Rockford, for many years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, is also here on a business trip.

David Littler, of Springfield, is expected tomorrow.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Chair announced that the new rules went into operation today.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of bills from the House, one making all public roads and highways post routes, another to enable the courts of the United States in cases where patents had been obtained by fraud to annul the patents on the application of the Attorney-General.

Several petitions were presented praying for the investigation of the divorce legislation of different States and to arrange for the collection of divorce statistics.

Mr. Logan presented petitions from ex-soldiers of the Union army praying for the passage of laws giving ex-prisoners of war the benefit of public lands.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a resolution providing that any further debate on the Mexican treaty be had with open doors.

Objection was made to its reception, and the Chair ruled it out of order to present such a resolution in the open Senate.

Mr. Van Wyck appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate resolved to close the doors in order to discuss the appeal.

The ruling of the Chair was sustained by the Senate in secret session.

Objection was then made to the immediate consideration of the resolution, even in secret session, and it went over one day under the rules. The doors were then reopened.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Lapham—To provide for the erection of a bronze statue to Simon Bolivar in Washington or New York.

By Mr. Edmunds—To amend the act granting aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, to secure for the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862, and bills amendatory thereof, one of which provides for the settlement of the claims of the United States and to secure to the United States the indebtedness of the companies to it. In presenting the bill Mr. Edmunds said it was prepared by the Commissioner of Railroads, and was very important, its object, if possible, being the termination of the controversy which appears to be perpetual between the United States and these railroad companies as to what they should pay.

It would be well, Mr. Edmunds added, to make such arrangements as would secure to the United States the certain reimbursement by these companies of the vast sums of money involved. The methods provided by this bill deserve consideration. Some authority should be conferred on the President of the United States by which he might be enabled to secure the interests of the United States in case of foreclosure sale or other disposition of the mortgages prior to the claim of the United States. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gibson submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table to be hereafter called up:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to ascertain and report to the Senate what discriminations, if any, are made by foreign Governments against the people of the United States by allowing drawbacks in favor of their own exportations to come in competition with ours in the open markets of the world, or by subsidies or special bounties favor their steamship lines, or impose export duties upon commodities largely consumed by the United States, or prohibit and restrain the importation of productions of the United States by unusual laws and regulations or by higher rates on American vessels, or special reciprocity treaties, or otherwise, and also the force and effect of the most-favored-nation clause found in commercial or reciprocity treaties, with such recommendations as the Committee on Foreign Relations deem necessary and proper."

The following resolution was offered and agreed to:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate copies of the official reports from Treasury Agents and Collectors of Customs tending to show the fraudulent undervaluations or classifications of wool imported into the United States, and such further information as will enable Congress to provide guards against such frauds."

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the subject of settlements and trading-posts being established in the Valley of the Congo River, Africa, and report any action that may be properly taken by Congress or the Executive in furtherance of our commerce in that quarter, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise."

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced this morning:

By Mr. Dunn—Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain what railroad companies are indebted to the Government for the cost of surveying and selecting lands granted to them, and to give notice to the President and Treasurer of such companies when he will be ready to deliver patents for the land to which the companies would be entitled if that cost were paid. If within two months from date of notice the costs are not paid the Attorney-General shall institute proceedings against the companies. It also directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents conveying the title to all lands granted to railway companies legally earned in virtue of the completion of the roads within the time required by law.

By Mr. Finerty—To confer brevet promotion on army officers particularly distinguished for heroic action in Indian warfare.

By Mr. Davis, of Illinois—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building in Chicago for the use of the Appraiser's office.

By Mr. Holman—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information whether, since June 1, 1883, any patents have been issued on lands certified to any State or patents issued to any railroad corporation on account of grants of land heretofore made for lands which such State or corporation was not entitled. Also, for all communications touching the issuing of such patents and the opinion of any United States officer in relation thereto on file in his department.

By Mr. Anderson—To provide for the adjustment of land-grants made in aid of the construction of railroads.

Also to reduce the lifetime of a patent to five years.

Also to amend the rules to require an ex-member of Congress before being entitled to the privileges of the floor to obtain an order from the Speaker, which shall be issued only upon the ex-member declaring upon his honor that he is not interested in any corporation or person having pecuniary interest in the defeat or passage of a measure before Congress or the committees, and pledging that while the House is in session he will not communicate with any member respecting any claim that may affect the welfare of any company, corporation, or person having an interest in legislation. In case of a violation of the pledge the Committee on Rules shall declare the ex-member forever deprived of the privileges of the floor.

Mr. Boutelle offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House whether it be true that for several years past maps, diagrams, etc., of the case of John Fitz Porter had been submitted to the members of each graduating class at West Point for the purpose of inviting their criticism on the judgment and findings of the general court-martial held in pursuance of law. The Secretary is further requested, in case this be true, to inform the House by what authority or instigation the minds of successive graduating classes of youths educated at the public expense are thus directed to the discussion and questioning of the official action of their lawful superiors, and, if true as alleged, that these youths, just emerging from a course of study and entering the service as subordinate officers, have been encouraged or permitted to discredit the action of their superiors by the expression of the opinion that the action of Porter was perfectly proper, and whether such action is not calculated to foster a spirit of insubordination among officers so educated and a demoralizing and dangerous contempt of the authority of law.

Mr. Ray, of New York, objected to its present consideration and Mr. Gibson to its reference.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of Marshals and Deputy Marshals employed in West Virginia for the fiscal years 1882 and 1883, together with a statement of the services performed and the fees received by each. Adopted.

Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for the increase of the membership of that committee to nine, authorizing it to appoint sub-committees composed of not less than three members, which shall be committees of the House, and to send for papers and persons.

Mr. Belford believed the present Attorney-General had been wise, judicious, and honest in all his operations, but he did think the expenses incurred in the star-route trials should be investigated. His name had been connected with the star-route trials in the last Congress and he demanded an investigation, and desired in the examination to take into consideration the check signed "J. B. B.," and given to pay a gambling debt, but not by him or to pay him.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, favored the resolution. He believed thousands of dollars had been stolen from the Treasury by Federal officials. It would be found that certain men, notably the Governor of Utah and a man who at the last session lobbied in the interest of the whisky ring, would deserve striped clothes in the penitentiary.

Mr. Springer modified the resolution to limit the expenditures to $5,000.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution for an appropriation for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of the House all public lands heretofore granted States or corporations to aid in the construction of railroads so far as the same are subject to forfeiture by reason of non-fulfillment of the conditions on which the grants were made ought to be declared forfeited to the United States and restored to the public domain.

"*Resolved*, That it is of the highest public interest that laws touching the public lands be so framed and administered as ultimately to secure the freeholds therein to the greatest number of citizens. To this end all laws facilitating speculation in public lands or authorizing or permitting the entry or purchase thereof in large bodies ought to be repealed, and all public lands adapted to agriculture subject to county grants and those in aid of education ought to be reserved for the benefit of actual and bona fide settlers and disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead law only.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report to the House bills to carry into effect the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions and be authorized to report such bills at any time subject only to the Revenue and Appropriation bills, and the same shall be in like order entitled to consideration."

The resolution was adopted—yeas 251, nays 18.

The bill repealing the law prescribing the iron-clad oath passed—yeas 185, nays 11.

A YOUNG VIRGINIAN MURDERED.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 21.—J. A. Rogers, a prominent young citizen, was murdered early Sunday morning by some persons unknown. Four arrests have been made on suspicion.

Men of note—Opera singers. A man of note—Dr. Bull, the Cough Syrup discoverer.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Kentucky Bourbons Still Unable to Choose a Senator—Fifty Ballots Taken.

The Author of the "Fool's Errand" Cleverly Sizes Up the Presidential Situation.

Energetic Work to Bring the Democratic Convention to Chicago—Prohibition Nationally and in Iowa.

KENTUCKY.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A great crowd from all parts of the State has filled Frankfort today, and the Senatorial contest is red-hot. News of mass-meetings in Blackburn's favor has been coming in all day. At the caucus the forty-fourth ballot proceeded quietly. When the name of R. G. Hays was reached a hush of expectancy prevailed until the answer "Williams" came without a tremor, in spite of instructions. Senator James R. W. Smith in voting for Williams explained that his constituents had waited till it was too late, that they should have expressed themselves at the time of his election, and that as no principle was involved this was hardly a case for instructions. The Constitution of the United States, he said, took the election of a Senator out of the hands of the people. He was slightly applauded. The vote resulted as Friday: Blackburn, 45; Williams, 52; Sweeney, 24. The forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, and forty-ninth ballots resulted the same. On the fiftieth Senator Clements voted for Carlisle and was cheered, but, under the rules, lost his vote. The caucus adjourned at 10 o'clock until tomorrow night. The adjournment is regarded as a discomfiture to Blackburn, whose friends had claimed that the Sweeney following would surely break, making his nomination a certainty.

At a mass-meeting in Louisville today the constituents of Representative Scott, from Sixth City District, demanded his resignation for refusing to vote for Blackburn.

A TALK WITH TOURGEE.

THE "FOOL'S-ERRAND" MAN SAYS THE UNDERTOW WILL NAME THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE—POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES.

"I have my preference as to whom the Republican party should nominate next June," said Judge A. W. Tourgée, the well-known author and lecturer, yesterday at the Grand Pacific, "but I do not care to give it on paper, for of what value is the opinion of any one Republican on the subject? This nomination will not be made in accordance with the usual formula. There have always been several avowded candidates, and, after much balloting, either one of them was nominated or else some dark horse was sprung and snatched the prize from their grasp. This time I think it will be otherwise. The next convention will be a deliberate body. I do not mean to say that the great majority of the delegates will not come in the interest of this or that candidate, but I think there will be no attempt to rush any candidate through. The delegates will come to Chicago disposed to consult with each other, and it will be the undertow that will name the successful man. They will not come to vote first, last, and all time for their man, but to press his name if the masses attending the convention regard him as available. If not, then the man who is so considered. The indications point to a close and doubtful struggle, but then, again, matters may assume such a shape that the election may go overwhelmingly one way. For example, the nomination of Ben Butler and his entrance into the fight are apt to mix matters. Should he be nominated early in the spring by labor organizations, he will enter the Democratic Convention armed with a pretty large club. They will have to hesitate before they ignore his claims. A man who can get 152,000 votes in Massachusetts against the Republican candidate is not to be passed by without due consideration. Butler has quite a large personal following in the country, and much of it is outside of what people are apt to call the dangerous classes. You find men who wear broadcloth who are for him as well as the horny-handed son of toil. He is a factor that must form part of all calculations. The South will have in the Democratic Convention 83 per cent of the delegates necessary to nominate a candidate, supposing that a mere majority is needed. Usually it has required two-thirds to nominate in Democratic conventions. Now, people suppose the South will be solid against Butler, but they may be mistaken. They want the man who can win, it matters not what his name may be. And if Butler should be nominated, those who think he would lose Southern States will find they are mistaken. They are going to vote the Democratic ticket."

"Do you think the Democracy are likely to split upon the tariff question?"

"I do not. They are not a splitting party, and certainly are not going to divide on any issue at this time when they feel so close to the promised land. No, the Democrats will all be out next November, and we must see that all Republicans are out too, if we intend to carry the day."

WOOING THE CONVENTION.

ACTIVE WORK TO SECURE THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL — YESTERDAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM THE HOTELS.

At the general meeting of citizens and hotel proprietors last week to devise means to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, Messrs. Willis Howe and E. M. Munger were appointed a sub-committee to solicit contributions from the hotels. These gentlemen accordingly sallied forth yesterday afternoon and succeeded in raising upwards of $6,000. The following was the subscription of each house.

Palmer	$1,500	Brevoort	$200
Grand Pacific	1,000	Gault	200
Tremont	500	Clifton	200
Sherman	500	Windsor	150
Commercial	500	McCoy's	100
Matteson	300	Washington	100
Briggs	250	Atlantic	100

Mr. Leland was out on business when the committee called, hence the absence of his hotel in the list. He will be seen today.

Mr. Munger and Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, will shortly call upon the various railroad companies located in the city. Mr. C. B. Holmes will look after the street railroads, Mr. McConnell the theatres, and Mr. Charles Kern the restaurants. The committee is confident of its ability to raise the $15,000 needed, and when it has done so the members say they are pretty certain to capture the convention. Only 10 per cent of this amount will be collected in advance.

IOWA.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Legislature reconvened this afternoon, with rather a small attendance, though a quorum was present in each House. The only question of interest which arose in the House was the motion introduced by Mr. Head, of Green, which referred to the error in the count of the vote for Governor, noted in Friday night's dispatches, and ordering a reconvening of the joint convention for the purpose of correcting the error. This motion was opposed by Mr. Merrill, of Clinton, Democrat, upon the ground that a motion to reconsider could not now be made, as the time had passed, and that the joint convention having done its work and adjourned there was no authority to revise or consider their action. Ex-Gov. Carpenter asserted the right of the House to correct any error that might occur in its deliberations. As the debate waxed warm the matter was finally deferred until tomorrow. Mr. Merrill also introduced a joint memorial asking Congress to adopt speedy legislation favorable to the completion of the Hennepin Canal, which was made the special order for Thursday.

The question of a recount was also before the Senate, and was advocated by Senator Donnan and opposed by Senator Hall. It was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

Tomorrow at noon the Legislature will meet in joint convention for the election of United States Senator.

Mr. Logan introduced a joint memorial in the Senate declaring that the existence in the Federal statutes of a provision authorizing the issuance of special permits to sell intoxicating liquors is an effective barrier to the suppression of intemperance by State law, and endangers and disturbs the harmony that ought to be maintained between the operation of National and State laws, and asking that Iowa's Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of an act providing that no person shall be granted a permit to sell intoxicating liquors in any of the States until he obtains a license from the State in which he resides. This memorial was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It is doubtless intended to test the Legislature upon the question of prohibition as well as to remind our Congressional delegation that the General Assembly favors the principle advocated. Such a Federal law would even cut off the sale of liquor by druggists in Iowa, as this State does not issue licenses for the sale of liquors to any one.

JUDGE KNIGHT, A DUBUQUE DEMOCRAT, LAUGHS AT THE IDEA OF PROHIBITION—THE COURT-REMODELING SCHEME.

Judge W. J. Knight, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer, and, like most citizens of that Bourbon stronghold, is a Democrat. He said last evening that he did not believe the Legislature would do anything in regard to prohibitory legislation. The Republican majority in the House was so slender that they would have to keep every man in the traces in order to pass such a measure. What they would try to do would be to repeal the wine and beer clause in the statutes. This would make positive prohibition if accomplished, but it was mere sentimental legislation at best, for it could never be enforced in certain localities. Where the majority of the people favored such laws there it might be carried out, but certainly not in the river counties, for it would be impossible to find juries that would convict. Thus it was not practicable, and was intended only to serve political ends. The Democracy were well satisfied to see the agitation kept up, for with it their vote was steadily growing and the Republican majority as steadily diminishing. The Democrats would now hold permanently several Congressional districts in Iowa. The Dubuque district, now represented by Henderson, would surely be carried next time. Both Henderson and State-Senator Graves wanted the nomination next year, and there would be a bitter fight over it, which would not help the Republicans to overcome the Democratic majority in the district. Another scheme was to get the Supreme Court to reverse its decision as to the constitutionality of the prohibitory amendment. The court in rendering the decision stood four to one. Judge Reed, who was elected last fall, was supposed to be a prohibitionist. Another Judge's term expired next year, and it was proposed to run Judge Nourse, of Des Moines, for the vacancy, and thus, with three out of five votes, to reverse the former decision. But the people would have a say in the matter. In conclusion, Judge Knight said the Iowa Democracy was for Joe McDonald, and that it wanted to see the convention held in Chicago. Mr. Hamm, the member of the National Democratic Committee from Iowa, had told him that he would vote for Chicago.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

WHAT THEY EXPECT TO DO IN THE PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.

The Rev. Dr. Jutkins, Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee, was asked yesterday as to the plans of his party in the coming campaign. He was not prepared, however, to make any definit statement. The place for the convention had not been decided upon as yet. Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and many other places had their advocates. When asked about the men most favorably spoken of in connection with the candidacy for President he replied that their name was legion. The most prominent names mentioned were those of ex-Gov. St. John, Senator Blair, and Senator Windom, but they were not members of the party. Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, had warm supporters, but he said he would not be a party candidate. Congressman John D. Long, Hiram Price, Neal Dow, George W. Blair, and Henry C. Caldwell were favorites in the race. Dr. Jutkins anticipates that there will be many seceders from the old parties to swell the ranks of the Prohibitionists.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair, warmer weather, except in the northern portions, where the temperature will fall slightly, rising barometer, westerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi, fair, generally warmer weather, westerly winds in the northern portion, southwesterly in the southern portion, falling barometer in the southern portion, a slight rise followed by falling in the northern portion.

For the Missouri, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, local rains or snow, generally warmer weather, westerly winds, becoming variable, falling barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Albany	22	12	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	20	20	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Battleford, B.A	..	24			0	Clear.
Bismarck	28	20	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	10	9	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cairo	34	30	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	31	..				
Cheyenne	34	23	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	24	21	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	23	21	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cleveland	11	11	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	29	30	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Deadwood	40	30	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	35	26	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	44	27	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	38	32	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	20	22	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dodge City	55	34	S	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	28	..				
Duluth	25	22	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Edmonton, B.A	..	35	W	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	14	13	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	13	18	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
El Paso	48	39			0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	23	23	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	30	21	W	Brisk	0	Fair.
Fort Custer	22	13	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	19	11	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	48	47	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	27	28	S.W.	High	0	Cl'dy.
Helena	0	4	N	Light	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	18	15	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	30	30	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can	10	..				
La Crosse	30	27	W	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	42	38	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	24	25	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	42	18	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	22	24	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	36	34	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	21	23	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Medicine Hat	..	24	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Moorhead	22	9	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	26	24	S	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	31	15	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	34	34	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	23	11	S	Light	0	Clear.
Parry Sound	18	..				
Pittsburg	18	14	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
New Orleans	44	39	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	13	6	S	High	0	Clear.
P.Arth'r's L'd'g	18	15	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Quappelle	21	20	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	12	9	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Sandusky	10	14	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can	14	10	S.W.	High	.02	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	47	39	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	28	29	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Louis	35	34	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	29	21	W	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	22	10	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	15	14	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toronto	14	14	W	High	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	43	36	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	44	32	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	19	10	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Little Rock	43	38	S	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	24	28	W	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	27	20			0	Clear.
Stockton	51	..				
Elliott	54	35	S	Fresh	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.438	12.0	59	S. W.	6	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	......	12.9	..	S. W.	7	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.265	24.0	60	S. W.	16	......	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.136	21.8	75	S.	15	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.050	20.8	58	S. W.	19	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 26.0.
Minimum temperature, 1.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.251.
Mean daily thermometer, 15.6.
Mean daily humidity, 59.

Cold Weather in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The thermometer was 23° below zero this morning at New Lexington, O., 22° below at Coshocton, O., and 22° below at Middletown, O.

SUPPOSED WRECKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Norwegian bark Sunshine, which sailed Oct. 6 with 170,000 gallons of refined oil, was reported as lost today. The Italian bark Clotilde, Capt. Maonero, sailed from this port Nov. 7 for Catonia with 214,000 gallons of refined oil. The Clotilde has never been heard of since leaving this port. The American ship Queenstown sailed from this port June 20 for Hiogo, Japan, with a cargo of 565,000 cases of refined petroleum, and is also overdue, and is supposed to be lost. She was valued with her cargo at $400,000, and carried a crew of fifteen men. The schooner Westmoreland, owned in this city, sailed from Portland, Me., Nov. 25 for St. Pierre, Martinique, with a general cargo of merchandise, and has not been heard of since. She has also been given up. The loss of life in the supposed wreck of these vessels is estimated to be fifty-nine.

A BRUTAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Jack Gest and Charles McCoy, local pugilists, fought a prize-fight for $300 tonight in a room in the East End. Seven rounds were fought, when McCoy claimed a foul, and, as the referee refused to allow it, he declined to continue the fight. Both men were badly punished.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

One-third of the Business Portion of the Village of Clio, Mich., Destroyed.

A Loss of About $45,000 Caused by Two Fires in Memphis, Tennessee.

Destruction of a Fine School Building at Elgin, Illinois—Other Serious Blazes.

One-third of the Business Houses of the Village of Clio, Mich., Reduced to Ashes.

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A destructive fire occurred in Clio, a small village on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, twelve miles north of this city, whereby $35,000 worth of property was destroyed, the principal losers being J. B. Garland, store and contents and house and contents, loss $18,000, insured for $10,000; N. Mann, store and contents $4,000, insurance $1,500; A. D. Runlett, store and contents $5,000, insurance $2,000; D. N. Parks, $2,000, insurance $1,500. Many others lost small amounts. One-third of the entire business portion of the village was destroyed.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The fire at Clio started in the store of J. B. Garland & Co., and was not discovered until the flames broke through the roof. Fire communicated to the residence of J. B. Garland, thence to the hardware-store of N. W. Munn, and next in order the law office of R. Jones, the grocery-store of D. N. Parks, in which was located the office of the American Express Company, thence to Long Bros.' barber-shop, to the grocery-store of A. D. Rundlet, where it was checked. The loss is estimated at $35,000, with insurance as follows: J. B. Garland & Co. $23,000, insured for $8,000; N. W. Munn $5,000, insured for $1,500; D. N. Parks & Son $2,500, insured for $1,500; A. D. Rundlet $5,000, insured for $2,000; W. Hagar $2,000, Long Bros. $50, and R. Jones, attorney, $400, with no insurance. Mr. Jones did not occupy his building.

Two Destructive Blazes at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—At 8:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the factory-room on the second floor of W. B. Winn & Co.'s saddlery and harness store, No. 344 Main street, and that building, together with the upper story of the wholesale and retail grocery firm of C. R. Ryan & Co., to the north, were burned. W. B. Winn & Co.'s loss is estimated at $12,000, insured for $2,000 each in the Planters', Home, and Hernando, local companies, and for $2,000 in Alf G. Tuther's foreign agency. C. R. Ryan & Co. occupied Nos. 340 and 342 Main street. Their stock was valued at $40,000. The third story, which contained thin wood and willow ware, burned, and the rest of the stock was badly damaged by water. Their loss will be fully $15,000; insured for $17,000, as follows: Murphy & Murphy's foreign agency, $8,000, $1,000 in the Bluff City, and $2,000 each in the Vanderbilt, People's, Phœnix, and Arlington, all local companies. Dean & Carroll, paints, oils, and wall-paper, to the south of W. B. Winn & Co., sustained a loss or about $500 damage by water. The buildings were owned by Mrs. H. A. Hamilton, and are valued at $24,000. Her loss will be about $7,000; insured for $9,000 in Green & Beasley's local and foreign agencies.

During the progress of this fire an alarm was sent out from the southern portion of the city, which proved to be another conflagration, and which burned the dwellings of M. W. Luff and D. L. Gillespie and the dwelling of J. D. Radigan, situated at the corner of Avery and Elliott streets. Total loss about $12,000; insurance about $4,000. All the steamers were at work at the Main street fire at the time and could render no assistance.

Destruction of a Fine School-Building at Elgin, Ill.

ELGIN, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Locust Street School-House, one of the three fine school-buildings erected the past year, was totally destroyed by fire tonight. The blaze originated from the furnace. None of the contents were saved. The building and furnishings cost $15,000; insured for $6,000, as follows: Niagara of New York, $1,500; British-American Assurance Company, $1,500; American Company of North America, $1,500; Queen's of London, $1,500.

A Horsewhipping and a Fire at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—This afternoon Hill Randolph, a merchant, attacked J. Gill and severely horsewhipped him. The affair was the culmination of remarks Gill had made implicating Randolph in the destruction of Huff & Armstrong's mercantile establishment by fire last night. The fire proves to have originated in the explosion of a lamp. Huff's residence adjoining was also destroyed; loss, $12,000, insured for $6,750 in the following companies: Norwich Union of Liverpool, $1,500; Merchants' of Newark, $1,500; Property Protective Association of Nashville, $3,000; Lee Mutual of Mississippi, $750.

A Serious Blaze in St. Paul Late Last Evening.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—Fire this evening damaged the stock of Holt & Paar, wholesale grocers, to the extent of $20,000. The building was damaged $3,000; insured. The stock was insured for $75,000. Following are the principal policies: St. Paul Fire & Marine, one-half reinsured, $5,000; Lancashire, England, $5,000; Traders', $5,000; Phœnix, London, $5,000; New Hampshire, $2,500. The Liebold, Hass & Fowler agency carry $7,500 on stock, as follows: Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,500: Commercial, New York, $2,500; Standard, London, $2,500.

In Chicago.

A fire, supposed to have been of an incendiary origin, broke out shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the one-story brick building No. 486 Lincoln street, owned by William Reisner and occupied by him as a grocery-store, saloon, and dwelling. His loss is about $2,500; covered by an insurance of $3,000.

The alarm of fire from Box 873 at 3:15 p. m. was caused by fire in the two-story frame house No. 206 Clybourn avenue, owned and occupied by Emil Frisch. The fire was caused by some burning ashes being placed near the door. The damage was trifling.

Engine No. 5 responded to a still alarm of fire at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, caused by an overheated stove setting fire to the paint-shop of William Morrison, at the rear of No. 96 West Van Buren street. A damage of $20 was sustained.

The alarm of fire from Box 916 at 6:30 p. m. was caused by fire in the frame cottage of F. W. Schesling, No. 586 Sedgwick street. Sparks from a chimney set fire to the roof, causing but a slight damage.

The alarm of fire from Box 291 at 9:27 last night was caused by a burning chimney in the two-story frame tenement No. 81 School street. The damage was slight.

The alarm from Box 295 at 7:15 last evening was caused by a chimney at No. 160 Ewing street taking fire. The building, a two-story frame, is owned by a Mr. Brown and occupied by Mrs. Lathl. No damage.

Other Fires.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Smith & Patterson's store at Vistula, a little village near here, burned yesterday morning. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 21.—The large head-house No. 2, on the plane of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, was burned this morning. The engineer perished.

A REMARKABLE FISH STORY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A firm of wholesale dealers in fish in this city report the discovery of wonderful winter-fishing grounds in Birch Lake, Michigan, which is many miles from the nearest railway station. The fish caught are pickerel. When first found the lake had been but little fished, but when holes were cut through the ice and baited hooks were dropped in the fish bit so ravenously that one person, it is alleged, landed thirty fine large pickerel in twelve minutes. The fish swim at a considerable depth in large numbers and are of uncommon size. The discoverers immediately started out to secure men, fishing apparatus, and teams, and set to work in a business way. Thousands of fish were taken from the water during the first full day's fishing. Now the fishing firm has more than 500 men employed in the work, and pickerel are being carried away by the ton. The transportation to the railway is a serious difficulty. Men dare not undertake the journey alone. Consequently trains are made up, consisting of thirty or forty teams, carrying provisions and fuel for a journey which takes them several days to accomplish. Over the cold and snowy plain the teams make their way, and when night overtakes them they form a coral with the sleighs, place their animals next in order, and, building a fire in the centre, protect and warm themselves, enjoying their night's rest as best they can. Arriving at the town of Beaumont the fish are loaded into cars and shipped East. At Buffalo they are taken from the cars and packed in boxes and barrels to supply the trade. The temperature is so cold where they are caught that as soon as brought to the surface of the water they freeze solid and do not thaw until reaching the East.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Recovery of Several More Bodies of Victims of the Ill-Fated Steamer.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 21.—Ten bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the City of Columbus and forwarded by the Savannah Steamship Company to Boston. One was identified as that of Mrs. Daniels, of Boston.

THE "MUSSEL BED."

Vineyard Haven fishermen say there is a bank outside of Devil's Bridge buoy, with only of fifteen feet water, which they have long known as the "Mussel Bed."

THE "LIFE-RAFT" WASHED ASHORE.

The life-raft, upon which several passengers and crew, including Chief-Engineer Morrison, embarked, drifted ashore yesterday afternoon at Cedar Tree Point, ten miles from Gay Head.

IDENTIFICATIONS AT NEW BEDFORD.

The steamer Storm King arrived here this afternoon bringing nine bodies from Gay Head. Those positively identified are:

Mrs. Richardson; Charles F. James, of Everett; Daniel McCarthy, the ship's baker; Thomas Gallagher, second cook; and Mrs. Richardson, of Boston. Another body is supposed to be that of Joel Nourse, of Boston. Of the remainder, three are male and one female.

TESTIMONIAL PROPOSED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—The *Post* calls upon the public for a testimonial subscription to be presented to Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, in recognition of his heroic efforts to save the lives of those wrecked on the City of Columbus. It heads the same with $50, and offers to receive sums from any quarter and in any amount, acknowledge their receipt, and pay the same to Lieut. Rhodes.

IDENTIFIED AT BOSTON.

All unidentified bodies from the wreck of the City of Columbus will be brought to Boston from New Bedford by train and deposited in the morgue. Of the ten brought this afternoon those of J. A. Merrill, H. D. Mitchell, H. D. Daniels, W. W. Wright, and Belyea, the boy, were identified.

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS.

The ten bodies brought from New Bedford today are all identified: Daniel H. Mitchell, Cordaville, Mass.; J. A. Merrill, Boston; Wallace W. Wright, Lynn; Mrs. Given, residence unknown; Mrs. Mary B. Richardson, Boston; Frank F. Mahoney, residence unknown; Cobsey Merrill, Woodstock, N. B.; Henry Daniels, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. C. E. Daniels, Lawrence; and Alice Hutchinson. One body arrived tonight from New Bedford, and was identified as Richard W. Sullivan, a waiter. The body of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Beach also arrived during the day.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Services were held at the First Universalist Church yesterday in memory of the Rev. W. W. Wright and wife and Miss Davis, members of that church, who were lost in the City of Columbus disaster.

CLAIM-AGENTS SAT ON.

Commissioner Dudley Writes to Congressmen, and Says They Should Not Act as Agents for Claim-Agents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Gen. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has addressed the following spicy letter to a Congressman who assumed to expedite the business of a claim-agent of his district in the Pension-Office:

"DEAR SIR: Saturday I received a note from you inclosing sixty-seven slips from a claim-agent, which you refer for answer. While I am entirely willing to do everything in my power to lighten the burden of members of Congress by promptly responding to the calls of their constituents, it will, as you can readily see, make it impossible for us ever to settle any case, or give any attention to the settlement of cases, if each member of Congress were to ask us for letters of explanation in the cases of all the claim-agents of his district. This claim-agent has no ground for complaint. He hopes by this means to avoid the necessity of furnishing the evidence called for. I hope you will excuse us from the task of going over his docket and thus give him precedence as a claim-agent, to which he is not entitled, and which would put at a disadvantage other claim-agents who are strictly attending to their business and doing the work of their clients themselves instead of annoying their members of Congress with the same.

"Of course I do not mean to say that any reasonable request of yours will not be complied with, or that I will not go to any reasonable amount of trouble to serve you in the matter of the business of your constituents. But I beg of you to tell the claim-agents of your district that they should attend to their own business, and not paralyze the office by dumping upon their members of Congress their whole docket, and expect them to do the work for which they expect to get pay, to say nothing of the embarrassment it brings to the working force of this office, to thus give Congressional expedition to the calls of ordinary claim-agents. Very respectfully, W. W. DUDLEY, Commissioner."

DEUSTER'S FREE-WHISKY AMENDMENT.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: Deuster, of Milwaukee, has offered the following amendment in the House of Representatives:

ARTICLE —.

Neither the Congress of the United States of America, nor the Legislature of any State or Territory therein, shall enact any law prohibiting or abridging the manufacture or sale of any article of merchandise composed or prepared, in whole or in part, of any product of the soil.

It is the opinion of Mr. Deuster that there should be no restriction, even, to a man's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of cocktails. It is cocktails that is chiefly, indeed exclusively, in Mr. Deuster's mind. The Prohibitionists are no more extreme in their demands than Mr. Deuster, who represents the whisky interest in this extraordinary measure.

Within a few years the system of high license has grown in popularity—it is safe to say that a very large majority of the people are strongly in favor of an increase of license. In the hight of this sentiment Mr. Deuster introduces a measure for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the people from forcing saloons to pay a license. Free whisky is what Mr. Deuster demands. "Neither the Congress of the United States nor the Legislature of any State shall enact any law prohibiting or *abridging* the manufacture or sale" of intoxicating liquors. To prohibit a person who has not paid for a license from selling liquor is to abridge the sale of liquors, which Mr. Deuster's measure does not permit. There can be no regulation of the sale under this measure. No law can be enacted to prevent the sale of liquors to minors or to confirmed drunkards. No authority can prevent a man from locating a saloon wherever he may choose—and he may keep it open twenty-four hours every day, including Sunday. With Mr. Deuster's amendment adopted, though the existence of saloons will be responsible for heavy expenditures, the saloonkeepers will not be called upon to contribute specially toward these expenditures. Why, there never has been, in the wildest dream of the most thoroughly whisky-soaked Democrat, such an enchanting vision of free whisky as this Mr. Deuster has created.

Society has found it essential to the general welfare to regulate the sale of opium, laudanum, prussic acid, strychnine, and scores of other deadly vegetable poisons. These articles of merchandise are made out of the products of the soil, and under Mr. Deuster's amendment the legislators would be powerless to place any restrictions on their sale. The whole thing is too absurd to be talked about—except as an instance of the remarkable conversion of a State's-right Democrat.

RETALIATION.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The Chamber of Commerce today voted to request the National Board to place on its calendar a resolution requesting said body to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress and the Executive Department of the Government in behalf of prompt reciprocal action upon the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France and Germany. The chamber voted down a clause suggesting that the proper action would be to prohibit the importation into this country of adulterated vinous and spirituous liquors.

CUSTOMS CASES.

A Large Number of Opinions Rendered by Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court.

A large number of opinions were rendered yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett in customs cases on suits brought by importers against the Collector of Customs to construe the laws in regard to duties on various imported articles.

STEARINE.

The first case decided was that of Fairbank & Co. against Collector Spalding. The plaintiffs in February, 1882, imported two invoices of merchandise which were entered as tallow, and claimed it should pay duty at the rate of one cent a pound, according to Sec. M of Sec. 2,504 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The Customs Inspector claimed the article as a manufacture of tallow under Sec. 2,516, and the importers under protest paid a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on it. The Judge said the proof showed the imported article was stearine, and that stearine was one of the products resulting from the manufacture of tallow, being the hard substance or residue produced by extracting the oil of the tallow. As such it was a "manufacture of tallow," and was properly taxed. The plaintiffs' counsel had also claimed in the argument that the tallow ought to come in on the free list as "grease for use as soap stock only," but he had not made that objection in his protest, and had expressly admitted the article was tallow and dutiable at one cent a pound. The finding would be for the defendant.

TAFFETA GLOVES.

Wilson Bros. and other firms were plaintiffs in five cases brought to test the rate of duty on a quantity of taffeta gloves imported by them in 1882, they claiming the goods contained 25 per cent or over of cotton, and were only dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem under the last clause of Schedule H and the proviso to the first section of the act of Feb. 8, 1875. The Inspector charged them as goods composed of silk and cotton, "of which silk is the component material of chief value," and put a duty on them at 60 per cent ad valorem under the seventh paragraph of Schedule H, Sec. 2,504. The proof showed, as the Judge said, that the gloves in question contained over 25 per cent of their value in cotton, though silk was the component material of chief value. The duty on them, therefore, was not fixed specifically by the act of Feb. 8, 1875, and the question then was under what paragraph of Schedule H they were dutiable—whether under the one above quoted, which provided for a duty of 50 per cent, or under paragraph 9, "manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for," which were dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. The former paragraph expressly included gloves, and the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury had apparently so construed it, but there was at least room for grave doubt whether any articles except ready-made clothing composed partly of silk and partly of cotton, and where silk was the chief material of value, came within the meaning of the seventh paragraph. The fair grammatical construction of the sentence limited the application of the words "or of which silk is a component material of chief value" to "ready-made clothing," and it was evidently intended that the articles previously mentioned in the paragraph, such as "silk vestings," etc., should be wholly of silk in order to subject them to the 60 per cent ad valorem duty. That view of the matter was confirmed by the language of the proviso to the first section of the act of 1875, which evidently intended to provide that goods composed of silk and cotton, but which contained 25 per cent or over of cotton, should not be dutiable at 60 per cent. They must then be dutiable as "manufactures of silk," etc., under the ninth paragraph of Schedule H at 50 per cent ad valorem. The finding would be for the plaintiffs.

WOOLEN KNIT GOODS.

The same firm, together with Burke, Walter & Co., Mandel Bros., Brown & Prior, and others, also sought to get a construction of the law on the subject of duties on woolen knit goods. They imported a quantity of knit shirts and drawers in 1882, which they contended were subject to a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem under the fifty-eighth paragraph of Schedule M, Sec. 2,504, but which the Customs Inspector placed under the twelfth paragraph of Class 3, Schedule L, of the same section. The duty on these articles is arranged on a sliding scale, according to value, ranging from 20 cents a pound for goods not worth over 40 cents a pound, upwards, and in addition an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. The Judge said the only question was whether the act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, entitled "An act to correct an error in Sec. 2,504 of the Revised Statutes," was applicable to and amended Schedule M. of that section. The body of the amendatory act referred to Sec. 25 only, Sec. 25, however, only related to the time for holding elections of Representatives, and any provisions as to ready-made clothing and wearing apparel would be somewhat impertinent and irrelevant. By the title, however, and some of the enactments of the amendatory statute, it was clear it referred to Sec. 2,504, and it was the duty of a court to so construe any act of Congress when possible as to carry out the intention of Congress, when that intention could be ascertained from the act itself. The court had a right to look at the title for the purpose of ascertaining the intent of Congress when the intent was doubtful or obscure from the body of the act. Taking, then, the amendatory act into consideration it was clear the goods in question came under the twelfth paragraph of Class 3, Schedule L, and were dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem, and also a further duty varying with the value. The finding would be for the defendant.

STEEL-TYRE BLOOMS.

A question as to value of steel-tyre blooms was raised in the case of the Chicago Tyre & Spring Works Company against the Collector. The blooms were classed by the Inspector of Customs as "articles of steel partly manufactured" which were dutiable at the same rate as if wholly manufactured. The plaintiffs claimed they should only pay 30 per cent ad valorem, under the head of "steel in any form not otherwise provided for." The Judge described the process of the manufacture of the tyre-blooms, and held they were evidently partly manufactured articles of steel which were finished here by the plaintiffs, and that the duty was properly charged.

WATCH-FACE ENAMEL.

In the case of the Elgin Watch Company against the Collector the company imported a vitreous substance which was used in enameling watch-faces. They claimed it should be rated as "watch material," with a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, while the Inspector put it under the head of "a manufacture of glass, or of which glass is a component material," and charged a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, which was paid under protest. The Judge said the composition of the enamel was a secret. It was pulverized, made into a paste, spread on the dial, and baked and polished. It could not be made in this country, and was only used for watch-dials, though it might be used for clock-faces and scale-columns on thermometers. It was evidently a vitreous material, and might have in its composition some of the material of which glass was made. But it was evidently not a manufacture of glass, nor was it even crude or raw glass, and came more properly under the head of "watch material." The issues would therefore be for the plaintiffs, and they were entitled to a return of the excess of duty paid which was $626.63.

SILK-COTTON SHAWLS.

In the case of James Leahy against Spalding the question at issue was whether certain shawls imported by plaintiff, and which were classed as "wearing apparel, silk chief value," dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem, should not be classed as shawls "cotton chief value," dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem. Much the larger component in value of the shawls was cotton. They contained only a very small proportion of silk, and should only have paid the lower duty. The finding therefore would be for the plaintiff for the sum of $219.75.

SHEETS OF STEEL.

The Elgin Watch Company imported thin sheets of steel on which, under protest, they paid a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem, as on "manufactures of steel," while they claimed they should only have paid 3½ cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem on "steel in sheets." The Judge held the company was right and was entitled to a judgment for $721.50.

MANASSE.

In the case of Manasse against the Collector, the Judge held that some cases of drawing instruments were only dutiable as "brass and iron," and not as "brass and steel."

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Belfast (Ireland) meeting of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church is from June 24 to July 3.

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.
Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.
The superiority of *Burnett's Flavoring Extracts* consists in their perfect purity and strength.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. William Astor Entertains the Wealth and Fashion of the Metropolis.

Wabash Securities on the Down Grade—John Roach Scores a Victory.

Jay Gould Angry—Kirk Elects Himself President of the Board of Aldermen.

MRS. ASTOR'S BALL.
A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Astor gave a ball this evening at her residence, No. 350 Fifth avenue, which was certainly the most fashionable of the present season, and over which society has been agog for the last three weeks. The Astor entertainments have always been successes, and invitations to them have been coveted by all who claim a place in society. Nine hundred invitations had been sent out, and by midnight Mrs. Astor's parlors were the scene of a brilliant gathering. On entering the house the guests passed up the marble staircase, the walls of which were lined with loopings of ivy, in which were lilies and yellow tulips. The balustrade was also entwined with the ivy, while at the top were two large floral pieces. In the wide hallway of the second story were arranged palms and tropical plants. All through the suite of parlors the decorations were elaborate. Roses, smilax, and ferns were largely used.

THE DECORATIONS, THE BALL, AND THE SUPPER.

The large dining-room was slightly but tastefully trimmed with smilax and roses. In the ball-room beyond the only floral decorations were bunches of roses and maiden-hair ferns, which were arranged on a mantel over a fire-place of rich dark wood.

The dancing went on in the picture gallery. It is an almost square room, with walls lined with rare paintings. In the balcony over the entrance the orchestra was stationed, and played for the dancers selections from the light operas of the day. The ball-room was crowded throughout the night.

The guests began to arrive at 10:45 o'clock, and by midnight the ball was at its hight. Supper was ready at 12 o'clock, and was served until 3 o'clock in the long dining-room. The table was placed at one end, and fairly shone with its load of rich silver, which has been in the family for years and cost $175,000. This consists of some of the finest pieces in the country, and there are combined in it the Russian, Queen Anne, and repousse style. Almost everything connected with the service was of solid silver. Two silver candelabra stood on the table, while the centre was capped with a silver bowl filled with flowers. Yellow shades covered the lights of the chandelier. The silver candlesticks held imported pink wax candles. All through the parlors there were scattered these large candlesticks. Boned turkey, terrapin, canvas-back duck, fillets of beef, and hot dishes made up the supper. Throughout the evening ices, light wines, hot-house fruits, and fancy cakes were served.

The german was danced immediately after supper. The figures of the german were led by Mr. Lispenard Stewart, who was accompanied in its dancing by Miss Carrie Astor. The favors were very pretty. The ladies received bracelets of silver in various patterns. Some were antique, with pendant medallions. Others were bands of silver and links of beads. Lace-pins of silver and of all kinds of designs were also given. There were long pins for the head, including pretty swords, with crowns set with Rhine stones at the hilt; shepherds' crooks and serpentine curves. The gentlemen were given scarf-pins of oxidized silver, black pearls set in claws, and other designs. Each one was tied with a satin ribbon of bright color. On the ends of the bows was lettered in silver, to match the favors themselves, the date Jan. 21, 1884.

MRS. ASTOR AND HER ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Astor received her guests in the drawing-room on the right. She wore a costume of white satin, cut with a long train. In front it was embroidered with violets of silver and floss. It was cut low in the neck and filled in with lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Astor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Miss Carrie Astor. Mrs. Drayton wore a toilet of white satin en train, with embroidered flowers. The draperies were of lace. She wore diamond ornaments. Miss Astor's costume was of green tulle, over satin, with Pompadour neck, with lace; diamond ornaments and flowers completed the toilet.

THE GUESTS.

Among the many guests were Attorney-General Brewster, Mrs. Brewster, Baron Favre, Minister West of England, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Mr. Cornwallis West of England, Count Horlencourt of Vienna, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Miss Sallie Marie, Miss Amy Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, George Wotherspoon, Miss Wotherspoon, Mrs. Belmont, Mr. J. Stockton Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin Jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, the Misses Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Charles Russell Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Beckwith, Miss Beckwith, Miss Oothout.

THE WABASH.
ITS STOCKS AND BONDS ON A DOWN GRADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—On the report that the Wabash Railroad would again be placed in the hands of a Receiver, the bonds, which had brought 65¾ Saturday, were today sold down to 60. The stock was driven down to 12⅝. Mr. V. P. Hayes, of the Missouri Pacific Company, was said to have come to New York to consult with Messrs. Gould and Sage on this matter. At the Wabash offices this was denied. The talk on 'Change was all with regard to "going for Gould." The subject does not seem to lose any of its interest. The formidable syndicate which is fighting him, including, as it does, among its active leaders such men as Charles F. Woerishoffer, Addison Cammack, Henry N. Smith, William R. Travers, and Victor H. Newcomb, excited great uneasiness. The fear that he will be forced to liquidate and the effects of such a step on the prices of securities are threatened calamities which cause continued alarm. The statement that a pool had been formed to support Western Union seems to be corroborated. Fifty thousand shares are to be bought and the large shortage used to bring about a squeeze if possible.

GOULD IN A BAD HUMOR.

"There is no truth whatever in the report that the Wabash is going into the hands of a Receiver," said Mr. Gould today. "The company is in good financial condition and will meet its fixed charges promptly." Mr. Gould was not in good humor today. In fact, he was quite out of sorts, and evidently meditates harm to somebody if it lies in his power. The bears do not doubt his will, but think his power as a market manipulator or ability to buy more stocks is about ended.

A SYNDICATE OF LIARS.
JAY GOULD SAYS IT HAS EXISTED IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Jay Gould says there is a syndicate of liars in Wall street who are manufacturing false reports concerning him and sending them over the country. He says steps are being taken to stop this systematic circulation of falsehoods, and that the matter is in the hands of eminent counsel and will be presented to the grand jury for their consideration. When asked who the parties are, he replied: "That I cannot say just at present, but there are not only several gentlemen, but several corporations. They are well known; but it would be premature yet to give their names for publication. The people who are doing this thing are those who are short of certain stocks, and circulate these false stories for the purpose of intimidating timid holders into selling; but these fabrications are not too ingenious that they will fail to recoil on their originators."

AMERICAN SHIPS.
ROACH VICTORIOUS OVER THE BOARD OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. John Roach's argument prevailed with the active members of the Board of Trade and Transportation today, and his views in the form of resolutions were adopted by a vote of 24 to 11. A special committee of the board reported about two weeks ago in favor of the "repeal of the Navigation laws, which prohibit the purchase of foreign-built vessels to be placed under the American flag"; also that "materials of foreign production to be manufactured in this country into articles needed for and used in the construction, equipment, repairs, or supplies of American vessels employed exclusively in the foreign trade, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty." Mr. Roach strongly opposed the report of the committee and offered a substitute containing the following among other propositions: The the "tonnage dues," less the cost of collecting same, be paid pro rata per mile annually to vessels engaged in foreign trade that are not paid for carrying the United States mail; provided, however, that such compensation should not exceed 20 cents per ton per 1,000 miles sailed in ships built and owned under the American flag; also, that after five years said compensation shall be reduced 5 per cent annually until extinct; also, that wherever mail service is needed in the foreign trade by our Government that American vessels engaged therein receive the same statement as is now given to the railroads, coasting vessels, etc.; contracts open to competition and given to the lowest responsible bidder, and that American mails be carried in American vessels.

ELECTED BY HIS OWN VOTE.
KIRK CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Ald. Kirk, who was elected from the Second District by two votes, today became President of the Board of Aldermen by his own vote. The deal between the Tammany faction and Ald. Finck, Miller, Waite, and Wendel, Republicans, was consummated. The Republicans held a conference in the basement of the city-hall before the meeting, at which great effort was made to induce Ald. Sayles to vote for other than a Republican in order that the Tammany candidate might not be compelled to vote for himself; but Mr. Sayles was obstinate, as was also Mr. Pearson. Mr. Miller, who showed signs of weakness Saturday and Sunday, flopped completely today. Although the organization was carried out as agreed upon by the factions, at the last moment there was a hitch which might have resulted in an entirely different organization. Advances were made by the Republicans to the County Democracy, the proposition being that a Republican President should be elected and that all the other offices in the gift of the board should be given to the County Democracy. The latter faction, however, could not be shaken in their position, and the deal with the Tammany men was carried through.

DE MELI VS. DE MELI.
TESTIMONY IN A SENSATIONAL DIVORCE CASE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Henry A. De Meli, who answers his wife's suit for a separation by a cross-suit for divorce, was on the witness-stand again in Judge Rumsey's court today, and was further examined as a witness against himself by Mrs. De Meli's counsel. After his wife had left him, De Meli said that the Baroness von Geyso told him that Mrs. De Meli had probably gone away with the Baron. He laughed, because he did not believe it. He first heard Aug. 29, 1882, that his wife had been with Von Geyso at Eger. He was told this by the head waiter at a hotel at Eger. On cross-examination by his own counsel, Mr. Turner, the witness said he had visited Baroness von Geyso in 1882 in response to a message from her, and had told her his wife had gone to see an aunt at Paris. She said in reply, "O God! if she only had not run away with my husband!" She had noticed, she said, a growing familiarity between Mrs. De Meli and her husband, and saw an increasing flirtation between them, and she thought of writing to De Meli an anonymous letter about the intimacy. She had heard, she said, that they had a room together in the Linden Platz, in Dresden, and that they often met there. She said he had once before a Russian lady, and had gone with her under an assumed name to Berlin. Then Mr. De Meli testified:

"I told her that if my wife really had been at Franzensbad in the summer of 1881 I could easily find out from my little daughter, who was there with her mother. When I got home I asked the little girl whether she had seen Mr. von Geyso at Franzensbad. She said yes, that he lived in the same house with her mamma, and had a room next to hers, with a communicating door; that she went very often into his room, as did also her mamma, who went there alone very often. The little girl said that she herself was sometimes put in the corner to play, and sometimes went out to play with the young ladies up-stairs, and Mr. von Geyso used to give her chocolate drops. She said that while they were there her mother received a great deal of money, and that one night her mother went into the adjoining room and left her alone. When she cried to come in she locked the door. She also told me that Baron von Geyso and her mother took breakfast together in that room."

Affidavits were presented to show that Von Geyso was not at Franzensbad at the time indicated by De Meli.

RAILWAY REPORTS.
UNION PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific shows that the floating debt of the company has been reduced $3,000,000 by the proceeds of the collateral trust loan, created for that purpose. The report also shows a great improvement in the net earnings for December as compared with several preceding months, and also that there will be a surplus largely over $1,000,000 for the year after the payment of all fixed charges and a 7 per cent dividend.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

The Louisville & Nashville Company has issued statements of its operations for the first six months of the current fiscal year, ended with Dec. 31 last. The gross earnings show an increase which is due largely to the gain in local traffic—$7,761,941, against $6,860,533 in 1882; operating expenses, $4,522,017, against $4,188,461 in 1882; net earnings from traffic, $3,238,923, against $2,672,071 in 1882; other income, $130,482, against $72,000 in 1882; total credits to income, $3,370,405, against $2,744,071 in 1882; interest and rentals, $2,126,962, against $2,202,538 in 1882; taxes, $170,000, against $190,429 in 1882; total debits to income, $2,296,962, against $2,392,968 in 1882; surplus for the six months, $1,073,443, equal to 4.3 per cent on stock, against $351,103, equal to 1⅜ per cent on stock, in 1882.

OBITUARY MENTION.
CHARLES HANDY RUSSELL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Charles Handy Russell, one of oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce and formerly a prominent business-man in this city, died at his residence, No. 417 Fifth avenue, this evening, after an illness of only a few days. One week ago he had a stroke of paralysis. He rallied somewhat and regained the power of speech. Chronic bronchitis prevented his recovery, and was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Russell belonged to the old line of merchants now almost extinct. He was 87 years of age.

MRS. CHARLES CANAVELLO.

Another Delmonico is dead. Mrs. Charles Canavello, daughter of Peter Delmonico, one of the original founders of the famous restaurant, died yesterday at her residence in Brooklyn of pneumonia.

THE GRAND JURY.
IT STRUGGLES WITH A RECALCITRANT WITNESS—A CHARGE DENIED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The case of William G. F. Price, a newspaper reporter, who refused to answer the questions of the grand jury touching publications in the *Tribune* regarding the Department of Public Works, was up today in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Price said he had given his word of honor not to reveal the name of the person who furnished the information contained in the articles. The court gave Price until tomorrow to answer the questions, threatening in case of refusal to commit him for contempt. Alexander Brandon, a member of the grand jury, read a communication calling the attention of the court to the speech of ex-Congressman James O'Brien, in which the latter charged Brandon with making public the secrets of the grand jury. Brandon denounced the charge as false.

Judge Brady remarked the articles were only newspaper statements, and he had no proof that O'Brien made them.

A WARD-BUMMER'S FLIGHT.
HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE CARRIED AWAY $20,000 OF OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Peter J. Meaney, of Brooklyn, who was to have reported to an auditing committee with $20,000 of the funds of the Iron-Molders' Union, has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and officers have been sent to Canada, whither the fugitive some time ago sent his boy and wife. Mr. Meaney was President of the Iron-Molders' Association and a politician of some influence in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Meaney was one of Boss McLaughlin's henchmen, and claimed to have a bigger "pull" with him than any other man in Brooklyn. He always fixed the primaries in the Boss' interest. Some years ago he was a clerk in the Auditor's office, was a delegate to the State Convention at Buffalo, and a member of the County General Committee. He was originally an iron-molder by trade, and as such a member of the National Iron-Molders' Union and of the local branch in Brooklyn. His real business, however, was that of pool-seller for the Brighton Beach and other races. He had a gambling-house at Coney Island, which was raided by the police last winter, and one at No. 17 Willoughby street under the guise of a real-estate office.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.
IT CULMINATES IN THE PASTOR'S RESIGNATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A long-standing quarrel between the Rev. Emory J. Haynes and a large number of the members of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has just ended by the resignation of the pastor. Mr. Haynes has been connected with the church in his present capacity for seven years. Five years ago the trouble first began. Many members of the church lost faith in Mr. Haynes, and quite openly said that his resignation would be for the moral and financial health of the church. Mr. Haynes did not resign, and the protesting members, to the number of 200, left the church in a body. The trouble broke out from time to time, however, and Mr. Haynes resigned today. He refuses to explain the cause of his resignation.

MARRIED IN FUN.
THE ALLEGED WIFE SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Miss Annie E. Higbie, the girl who recently claimed in court to have been married to the boy, J. W. Vaughan, in Flatbush, and who endeavored to establish her legal status of wife, has now instituted proceedings for a divorce. The Justice before whom the first trial came decided there was no marriage; but notwithstanding this decision the case is now carried into the Supreme Court for divorce. Miss Higbie claims she was married to the defendant July 19, 1883, and that he has abandoned her, leaving no means for his wife's support. The marriage ceremony was performed by Charles Areson, a youth, at a church sociable, and the officiating "minister" on that evening was likewise married by a companion. Miss Higbie was married the same evening to several young men, but the marriages were all illegal, she adds, except the one to Mr. Vaughan.

NARROW ESCAPES.
SEVERAL PERSONS RESCUED FROM BURNING BUILDINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A fire occurred this morning in Schaeffer's boarding-house on Houston street. The occupants got out except two boarders and a servant. The firemen raised ladders through the fire and smoke, and the trio ascended to the roof, where they were compelled to remain until the fire was extinguished. The thermometer at the time was 8° above zero.

In another fire at 184 Bowery, the firemen had great difficulty in rescuing Rosa Cohen, her six children, and a servant. Two children in an adjoining house were almost suffocated.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
RENTING THE PEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The third rental of pews since they ceased to be free in the Brooklyn Tabernacle took place tonight. One thousand persons came to attend it. The choice for first pew was knocked down for $260 above rental. The purchaser took a $90 pew. From this the premiums ran down to $80. The fixed rentals on the ground floor in tonight's sale amounted altogether to $13,970, and the four front rows in the gallery to $3,560, making $17,530 in all. The total premiums actually paid were $3,952.50.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Mayor Edson has received a check for $500 from George Washington Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, as a donation to the Peter Cooper memorial fund.

The Produce Exchange brokers found guilty of trading after 'Change hours had their sentence suspended, the President explaining that it was their first offense.

Mr. James H. Coleman yesterday filed a notice with the County Clerk in a suit to foreclose a mortgage of $39,000 given by Mr. William H. Guion, who has lately met with financial misfortunes.

William F. Sherman, of Chicago, appeared before the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday and exhibited the plan of the proposed Chicago elevated cable railroad, of which he is the inventor.

"Gabriel Conroy," by Bret Harte, was produced for the first time last night by Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin at the Third Avenue Theatre. The audience was large and the play well received.

George H. Sturcke, wholesale grocer, 112 Warren street, has filed an assignment. Preferences, $7,000. Schedules in the assignment of Barnes Bros., basket manufacturers, state the liabilities at $42,751; actual assets, $20,342.

The Court of Common Pleas has dismissed the writ of certiorari brought against Controller Grant by Daniel Jackson, who claimed that the Controller exceeded his powers in removing him from the position of Auditor of Accounts.

Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, is reported to be much improved. For a time his recovery was believed impossible, but his condition is such now that his physicians have pronounced him out of danger.

Marks Bros., cap finishers, propose to reduce the rate of pay 50 per cent. The men receive 62 cents per dozen. Other firms threaten to follow their example. A meeting of finishers yesterday agreed to submit a proposition to Marks Bros. to accept a reduction of 25 per cent.

President Arthur will be the guest of Mrs. Astor next Thursday evening, when she will give a select dinner in honor of the Nation's Chief Executive at her palatial residence, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Fifth avenue. Only distinguished guests have been invited. Twenty-four covers will be laid.

Sutton led Manning yesterday in the pool tournament at Madison-Square Hall by 11 to 9. In the evening the fourth game was between King and Dankleman. The former won after a close and exciting contest by 11 to 10. The final game aroused excitement, as the contestants were Malone and Frey. The series was won by Malone, who played with astonishing coolness and skill. This game gives him the championship and the first prize of $250.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF ALEXANDER SMITH, THE POET.

Mr. John Smith died yesterday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Williamson, corner of Ninety-fifth street and Prospect avenue. Mr. Smith was the father of the late Alex. Smith, author of "A Life Drama," etc., and of the late David Murray Smith, author of "Karl of the Locket," etc. He came to this country some eighteen months ago, as was noted by the press at the time, to permanently reside with his daughter and to end his days under her roof. He did so yesterday forenoon, peacefully but most suddenly. Mr. Smith had reached the mature age of 81 years, and, up to the moment of his death, was apparently in the enjoyment of good health. In the morning he took breakfast with his wonted relish, after which he read a few hymns and a chapter or two of the New Testament, as was his daily custom. He then dressed for a short walk, but had not proceeded farther than a hundred yards when he was observed to fall. He was immediately carried into the house and medical aid summoned, but in vain. To the friends and relatives of Mr. Smith "Alfred Haggart" will have an added interest.

ANARCHY IN THE CREEK NATION.

VINITA, I. T., Jan. 21.—A prominent Creek Indian passed through here en route to Washington. At present there is no local government. The office of Chief is claimed by both Perryman and Spiochie. The country is ruled rather by a mob than by law. There is sharp opposition to the reappointment of Indian Agent Tufts. Unless the present complications are satisfactorily settled civil war will result.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The preliminary trial of Webster Walcher for the murder of Stephenson Sturgeon in Rountree Township, this county, the night of Jan. 16 was begun today, and will be concluded tonight and tomorrow morning. The testimony so far taken is very much against the prisoner.

ORANGE TREES AND THE FROST.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21.—Dispatches reporting the killing of orange trees by frost are not confirmed by the statements of owners. Some orange orchards were touched with frost, but one cannot find an orchard-owner in this county who will say his trees are killed.

RAILROADS.

The Burlington Said to Be Heading for St. Paul and the Northern Pacific.

Little Prospect that the Western Trunk-Line Association Will Admit It on Its Own Terms.

Outside Ticket Offices Likely to Go—Sudden Death of T. P. Wolfe, of the Rock Island.

The Burlington Believed to Be Getting Ready to Build to St. Paul.

It being reported from St. Paul that there was pretty good evidence that Langdon & Shepard, of St. Paul, had made a contract direct with the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the building of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad from the Iowa State line to West St. Paul, a TRIBUNE representative called upon President Clark, of the Illinois Central, to learn what truth there was in the report. Mr. Clark said there was not a word of truth in it, as far as the Illinois Central was concerned. His company had no intention at present of building a line to St. Paul, and the scheme had never been under consideration. If the Illinois Central had made such a contract as reported he would know of it, because, as President, he would have to sign it. His company, he said, had no connection with the Minnesota & Northwestern, or any other Northwestern enterprise, and he had no idea who was backing that company. The Illinois Central, he said, could not well enter into the construction of such a line as long as it was not certain whether it would be able to continue in the control of its Iowa leased lines. The leases expired in about three years, and before that time the Illinois Central would not consider any new schemes in Iowa or the Northwest.

The theory that the Illinois Central is backing the Minnesota & Northwestern scheme in order to secure an outlet to St. Paul being exploded, the question arises, Who is backing that company? The latter in accepting the ordinance for the right of way and depot grounds at West St. Paul pledged itself to complete the road from St. Paul to the Iowa State line within one year, and it is, therefore, quite certain that the road will be built, and, in order to accomplish this, some big concern must be back of it. It is the general opinion in railroad circles here that the Burlington is backing the Minnesota & Northwestern, and means to secure a connection with the Northern Pacific at St. Paul by that line. It is stated that the Burlington is now surveying a route from Clinton to Dubuque on the east side of the river. The fact that surveys from Dubuque to the Iowa State line on the west side of the river were lately made has heretofore been reported, and it is now the opinion that these surveys were also made for the Burlington. This would indicate that the Burlington means to build to St. Paul as speedily as possible, and that the route from Clinton to Dubuque is to be on the east side of the river, and at the latter point it is to cross the river and run along the west shore to the Iowa State line, where connection is to be made with the Minnesota & Northwestern, which will bring it to West St. Paul, and, by bridging the river there, directly into the depot of the Northern Pacific.

The Conflict Between the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line Association.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, returned yesterday from Des Moines, where he has been for several days past attending the opening ceremonies of the Iowa State-House. Mr. Potter says there has been no change in the situation as far as the difficulties between the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line Association are concerned. The Burlington, he said, had no idea of receding from its position. It would not join the tripartite combination under any conditions. As to the proposition to pool the Nebraska business between the Burlington and Western Trunk-Line Association, all depended upon the terms upon which the association would be willing to pool. His company would insist upon keeping all the business from its Nebraska lines via Plattsmouth and on getting a fair share of the Union Pacific business at Council Bluffs as a condition to entering into such a pooling arrangement. If the association was not willing to grant this his company would try to get along independently, and if a war should be the result he felt confident that the Burlington would be able to hold its own. The Burlington Directors, he said, had declared their entire satisfaction with the course thus far pursued by the officers of the road, and had decided to leave the matter entirely in their hands. The reports from Boston stating that, although President Perkins denied that a committee of three Burlington Directors had been appointed to meet a similar committee of Union Pacific Directors, yet the fact remained that such committee had been appointed Mr. Potter denounced as entirely devoid of truth. He says he saw President Perkins at Burlington last Sunday, and can state positively that no such conference committee had been appointed. He was quite certain that the Directors had no intention to meddle with the matter in any manner, feeling confident that their interests were being well taken care of. He thought Jay Gould or his friends started and insisted upon the report for the purpose of creating the impression that the difficulties would be amicably adjusted, and thus helping to bolster up the stocks of Gould's enterprises.

It is not probable that the meeting between the managers of the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line Association, to be held in this city Thursday, will be able to get any nearer a settlement of the troubles, and it is the general opinion that the meeting will adjourn again until some future day without taking any decisive action. Vice-President R. S. Hayes, of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash, telegraphs from New York that his business in that city is of such an important nature that he will not be able to be here to attend the meeting. His roads, however, will be represented by the Freight-Traffic Manager, Mr. George Olds. But it is not likely that Mr. Olds will be inclined to act without the presence of the General Managers of his roads. General-Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, will be here today to have a conference with General-Manager Potter. It could not be learned what the object of the meeting is, but the impression is that Mr. Merrill will make some proposition for the settlement of the tripartite complications to be acted upon at Thursday's meeting. It seems that the Milwaukee & St. Paul managers are getting alarmed over the continued decline in their stocks, and they seem to be anxious to bring about some arrangement with the Burlington by which confidence in St. Paul stocks can be restored. From present indications it does not look probable that a compromise can be effected at this time, as the Burlington seems to be determined to make no concessions of any nature, being of the opinion that it holds the whiphand in this conflict.

The Movement to Abolish Outside Ticket Offices—Other Eastern Passenger Matters.

A meeting of the Local Committee of Passenger Agents of east-bound roads was held yesterday at the office of Chairman Moore. A communication from the General Passenger Agents of the St. Paul roads was received stating that they had instructed their agents to comply with the action of the Chicago committee to make the limit of tickets from St. Paul to New York one day more than from Chicago to New York. As already reported, this makes the limit from St. Paul to New York only three days, and compels passengers to use them for through passage only, and scalpers will not be able to make much use of the coupon from Chicago on account of the short limit.

The question as to outside ticket offices was also informally discussed. Some of those present thought that, inasmuch as Mr. Couthoui had succeeded in renting the Palmer House ticket office from May 1 next, it would probably be best to rescind the action regarding the abolition of outside ticket offices. The proposition, however, received but little support, a large majority of those present thinking that the question should be considered at the New York meeting, Jan. 24, while many were of the opinion that it would be best for all concerned to abolish outside ticket offices altogether, as this would result in the saving of considerable money now paid out for commissions. The opinion was also advanced that this proposition could be carried. There were but two roads—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Chicago & Grand Trunk—which voted at the last meeting against the proposition to abolish outside ticket-offices in this city, and the representative of the Chicago & Grand Trunk stated yesterday that he would vote in favor of the proposition provided the Fort Wayne would do the same. It was not believed that the Fort Wayne would hold out against the unanimous wish of the other roads. It was finally decided to lay the whole matter before the New York meeting, as first agreed upon.

The following special rates were made:

Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, annual convention at Lansing, Mich., Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1884—Round-trip tickets, good from Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, will be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders obtainable from Mr. Butler, Grand Secretary, Detroit, Mich.

Michigan Association of Spiritualists, annual convention at Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 22 to Feb. 24—Round-trip tickets, good from Feb. 21 to Feb. 26 inclusive, will be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders obtainable from Mr. J. A. Marvin, Detroit, Mich.

Unexpected Death of T. P. Wolfe, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Rock Island.

T. P. Wolfe, one of the ablest and most popular officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, died at his residence, corner of Jackson street and Hoyne avenue, Sunday evening at 9 o'clock. Mr. Wolfe was taken sick about two weeks ago with a severe attack of asthma. The latter part of last week it was thought that he had passed the crisis and would speedily recover, and it was the intention to send him to New Mexico Saturday, to remain there until his health had been fully restored. Friday, however, symptoms of pneumonia set in, and he gradually grew worse. Sunday afternoon he was attacked with a severe spell of coughing, lost consciousness, and never regained it. The deceased has been with the Rock Island during the last six years. The first four years he served as Contracting Freight Agent at No. 56 Clark street, and by his faithful and efficient work gained the confidence of the road in such a degree that they appointed him Assistant General Freight Agent, which position he filled most ably and creditably up to the time of his death. He was 47 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The funeral takes place Wednesday afternoon at half-past 1 from the Eighth Presbyterian Church.

During a meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Northwestern Traffic Association, held yesterday afternoon, the following appropriate resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of this association having just heard of the sudden death of our friend and fellow-laborer, Mr. T. P. Wolfe, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, who has frequently been with us in our meetings;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in the death of Mr. Wolfe we lose a pleasant and gentlemanly associate and that his company loses a faithful and efficient official, and that we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased and also to the officers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with whom he was associated.

A Card from Col. Young, Late President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Col. Bennett H. Young, who resigned the Presidency of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad last Friday, returned home from New York and wrote the following explanatory card today:

From time to time in the last few days there has been much discussion of the affairs of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. It is a question which does not concern the public at large, but the notoriety it has obtained will justify a statement from me. The 17th of January I resigned the Presidency of the road. I did so because I deemed it due to the company and myself to sever my connection with it. Differences of various kinds had arisen between myself and co-Directors. These differences did not extend to my subordinates, and my action has not been induced by any controversy with any of them. Under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the property it was thought wiser by a majority of the board that the chief executive should be in New York. I did not concur in this opinion, but I was unwilling that any personal ambition of mine should in any way embarrass those who were directing the affairs of the road. So soon as I was made aware of this feeling I tendered my resignation. I believe in the property, desire its success, and urged Mr. Roosevelt to accept the position. I have no complaints or grievances for the public in the matter. It was arranged upon purely business principles, and I accept the situation with entire complacency. The future will demonstrate whether I was right or wrong; but I propose to assist Mr. Roosevelt in every way possible.

The Illinois Commissioners Investigating Complaints Against the Burlington.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held a session here today to investigate complaints preferred against the Burlington Road. It was charged that discrimination was shown in carrying from Peoria for a less rate than from Galesburg and points between here and there to Chicago. The Commissioners held that the Burlington route, being a longer one than either the Rock Island or Wabash, could charge at a rate not in excess of that charged by the other roads from any point. H. C. Parker, Traffic Manager of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road, also came before the board and asked permission to charge one cent per bushel more on grain when loaded from wagons than when taken from elevators. The board took this under advisement.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. A. A. Gower has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company.

The annual convention of the National Association of General Baggage Agents will be held Feb. 20 at St. Louis, Mo.

The Columbus & Eastern Railroad, extending from Columbus, O., to the coal-fields in Muskingum and Perry Counties, was opened yesterday for traffic.

The Central Iowa Traffic Association will meet this afternoon at Commissioner Carman's office for the purpose of considering special rates and classification matters.

The General Freight Agents of the roads running east from this city will meet at Commissioner Moore's office today to take some action regarding the alleged cutting of east-bound freight rates.

Mr. Alexander Mackay, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, left for Hamilton, Ont., last evening to attend the funeral of his father, George Mackay, who died at Hamilton last Sunday. The deceased was 70 years of age.

The Winona, Alma & North Wisconsin Railway Company is preparing to excavate another tunnel at East Dubuque, Ia. The survey has been made and work will soon begin. The location of the new tunnel will be east of that owned by the Illinois Central, and will be 2,400 feet long.

The annual meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, O., Wednesday, Feb. 13. The Secretary hopes that the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other very important business, will bring out a full attendance.

Charles Howard, Receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, for whose removal a petition is pending in the United States Court at Springfield, Ill., filed his resignation yesterday. Pending an argument as to his successor the matter went over until Saturday, no action having been taken in the matter by the court.

A private letter from Sanataria, Fla., giving particulars of the festivities at that town Jan. 12, consequent upon the arrival of the first train over the South Florida Railroad, has been handed to THE TRIBUNE. Maj. Fuller, formerly of Chicago and now residing in Sanataria, assisted by several other citizens of the place, received the guests. Some speech-making took place, after which the party were entertained with a repast at the Major's orange grove.

The Northern Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern has been completed, and joins the Iowa Division (proper) with the Dakota Division, intersecting the former at Tama, Ia., and the latter at Iroquois, Dak. By means of this connecting link the Chicago & Northwestern offers an additional route to Iroquois, Dak., Huron, Dak., and all points on its line north and west thereof, and passengers from Chicago are given the choice between this and the route through Madison, Winona, etc. The principal stations located on the branch are as follows: Sioux Rapids, Ia., Hawarden, Ia., Salem, Dak., Alton, Ia., Orange City, Ia., Parker, Dak., Vilas, Dak.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, was in the city yesterday. During a conversation with a representative of THE TRIBUNE he stated that he did not believe that any of the roads were cutting east-bound freight-rates. The large increase in shipments last week, he said, was due to the fact that all that business was secured before the advance in rates went into effect. The business being in transit, it had to be carried forward at the old rates. The bad weather made it impossible to dispose of the old business as quickly as would have been done had the roads been in good shape. As regards the purchase of the three blocks on the Lake-Front from the city for a site of a new depot, he said he had definitely agreed with President Clark, of the Illinois Central, to commence the construction of a new depot on the present site if the three blocks could not be secured at once on the terms offered.

The Eastern trunk lines yesterday restored the sale of tickets to the West via the Alton and Rock Island Roads. The latter also restored the rates from Kansas City to the East, and also abolished their offices in New York, which were established a short time ago for the sale of tickets via the West Shore, Lackawanna, and Grand Trunk Roads. The rates from Kansas City east are, as far as can be learned, tolerably well maintained, but it is found that unless the Burlington comes back into the agreement there will be trouble before long. Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the Burlington to come back into the fold. Thus far its officers have steadily refused to do so. They demand better guarantees from competing roads that they will maintain the agreement more faithfully than heretofore before rejoining the combination. It is probable that a meeting will be held next Wednesday to consider this matter and take some action by which a war on Kansas City passenger business can be prevented.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Derailment of a Wabash Train Near Macon, Mo.—Several Persons Injured.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Cannon-ball train No. 7 on the Wabash, bound north, was thrown from the track by a broken rail two and a half miles south of Macon at 4 o'clock this morning. The rear coach and sleeper were thrown from the track into the ditch. The following persons were injured:

Fanny Tollman, Pleasant Hill, Mo., head and shoulders seriously bruised.

Her daughter, Della Tollman, painful cut over left eye, not serious.

Frank Hoff, Sedalia, injured in the head and shoulder, slight.

Frank Shauer, Virginia, two scalp wounds and back seriously bruised.

Walter Shauer, his son, painful wound in the left ear, not serious.

Several others were slightly injured, but none seriously. The injured are being cared for at the Wabash Hotel.

INHUMANITY.

The Superintendent of an Ohio Insane Asylum Charged with Cruelty to a Patient.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Insane Asylum, located near this city and supported by State and county patronage, is again a subject of investigation. The charges are against the Superintendent, Dr. Lawless, for alleged cruelty to a patient. A young woman, Eva Berger, who has been in the institution for a number of years, is at times quite wild and unmanageable, during which spells she was in the habit of tearing her clothing with her teeth and biting her attendants. It is alleged that a few days ago the Superintendent drew six of her front teeth, some of the attendants holding her while a dentist performed the operation. This act excited great indignation in the public mind, and the County Commissioners appointed a hearing for today, which was attended by Messrs. Carrington and Byers, of the Board of State Charities, and a large crowd of witnesses and spectators. Among the witnesses were a number of prominent physicians of the city, two of whom were formerly Superintendents of the institution. They all condemned the act of the Superintendent as brutal, inhuman, and entirely unnecessary. At the close of the afternoon session an adjournment was taken for one week, and a vote to suspend the Superintendent during the trial was lost by a vote of two to one.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

A Fishing Schooner, with a Crew of Fourteen Men, Given Up as Lost—Other Vessels Overdue.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Seven wives are made widows and seventeen children fatherless by the loss of the schooner Knutsford, which sailed hence eight weeks ago on a fishing trip to Georges, and which is reluctantly given up by her owners. She had a crew of fourteen men. Victor Dago, Master, leaves a wife and adopted child; James Phalen, cook, a wife and three children; John B. Miller, a wife and children; Fred Merchant, single; Dennis White, a wife and four children; Henry Booner, a wife and three children at Arichat, N. S.; Henry Sampson, a wife and one child; Edward Young, single; John Russell, Peter Sampson, single; Fred Longphy, single; Simon Ponier, a wife and children at Arichat, N. S.; Paul Brown, single; and one unknown. The Knutsford's owners think she was sunk in a collision. She was owned by John Pew & Son, and is valued at $7,500. The schooners George W. Stetson and W. J. Maddocks are hopelessly overdue, with twenty-eight men on board.

INDUSTRIAL.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—It is reported here that the miners employed by the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Cleveland Railway at Bergholz are making riotous demonstrations on account of receiving no pay. Bridges have been torn down, trestle-work wrecked, and the company's other property destroyed. The particulars are meagre because of the telegraphic communication. A large number of Italians are congregated at Alliance, but are quiet.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 21.—A notice has been posted by all the corporations reducing wages 10 per cent Feb. 1.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 21.—The Atlantic Mills give notice that Feb. 1 there will be a reduction of wages of not over 10 per cent.

FEEBLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 21.—E. S. Peck, Cashier of the wrecked Patchogue Bank, attempted to shoot himself this afternoon, just after leaving the bank. While Peck was in the bank this morning he was seen by a crowd, who uttered threats of lynching. He returned home under escort. He appeared nervous, and retired to his room. Pistol shots were heard, and people rushed to his room. Peck was sitting on a lounge holding a pistol in his hand. He had fired three shots, but was not even wounded. He was locked up.

LOGGING OPERATIONS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Chippewa Valley log crop will be from 600,000,000 to 800,000,000 this winter, exclusive of 200,000,000 as a surplus of the cut last winter. On Black River and intersecting streams the work is also being pushed along rapidly, but the cut of logs will be 20 per cent below that of last year. The lumbermen of this section are getting their mills in order, and it is expected the cut of the Eau Claire mills alone will reach, if not exceed, 300,000,000. The Beef Slough Company is calculating to raft 425,000,000 feet; last year it rafted 440,000,000.

SILVER WEDDING.

HAVANA, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. E. B. Hyde, Assistant Superintendent of the Pekin Division of the Wabash and the official longest in the employ of the company, and his wife celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding Saturday, Jan. 19. The presents were numerous and costly. Guests were present from Springfield, Pekin, Toledo, Griggsville, and Peoria. Letters and telegrams came in by the hundred.

A MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 21.—H. O. Smith while returning home about midnight last night was set upon by three men, one of whom struck him with a club. Smith fought desperately, knocking two down and shooting the third, then escaping before his assailants could renew the attack. A search a few minutes afterward showed that the men had carried off their wounded companion, and no trace was found.

GEN. M'KENZIE'S MENTAL CONDITION.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21.—Information received from the physician attending Gen. McKenzie, now an inmate of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, is to the effect that the General's mental condition is absolutely hopeless.

THE FAR WEST.

Belief that the Railroad Kings Will Compromise with Mrs. Gen. Colton.

Defiant Speech of George Q. Cannon Before the Mormon Quarterly Conference.

The Mining-Fever Raging in Utah and Montana—Mail Robbery in Arizona—Two Men Burned.

WIDOW COLTON'S SUIT.
THE DEFENSE SECURES A POSTPONEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—To the surprise of the uninitiated, but not of those who have been keeping the run of things, it was announced today that the case of the Widow Colton against the Central Pacific Railroad had, at the instance of the defense, been postponed for a week. It is believed that this is only preliminary to an announcement that the defendants have concluded to accede to the demands of Mrs. Colton, and that a settlement will be made with her on a more equitable basis than that which she accepted immediately after her husband's death. Speculation is rife regarding the impelling causes of this action of the defense. It is held by some that publication in full of the Huntington-Colton letters by two such widely-read journals as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the San Francisco *Chronicle* has alarmed Huntington and his partners, and that they fear the books of the Western Development Company and Finance Company, the production of which has been ordered by the court, would enable the papers to make still further damaging disclosures. Every device possible was adopted by the attorneys of the railroad to avert the order for the production of the books in question; but the plaintiffs insisted that without them they will be unable to establish satisfactorily the close and intimate relations of Colton with Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, and Hopkins.

INTERESTING BOOKS.

It is alleged that these books contain enough matter to show that the manipulators of these side corporations were systematically defrauding the Government out of millions, and that they contain information which would put Congress in a position to amend the Thurman Sinking-Fund act in such a manner that it could not be systematically evaded as it is at present. Whatever secrets are contained within their covers, it is not likely that they will be brought into court. Mrs. Colton's demands will be acceded to by the monopoly rather than produce evidence which would hurt them still further at Washington.

THE HUNTINGTON LETTERS.

Regarding the publication of the Huntington-Colton letters, a prominent attorney on the railroad side has since said their effect was much underrated by Huntington and Crocker, but that Stanford from the beginning had intimated his belief that their publication would result in disaster. Crocker and Huntington, the former particularly, have acquired such contempt for lawmakers and the public generally that they really believed not much attention would be paid to them, and Crocker is reported as saying that at worst they would only be a nine days' wonder and the sensation would soon blow over.

THE MORMONS.
A DEFIANT SPEECH.

OGDEN, U. T., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—At the Quarterly Conference held here yesterday all the speakers were steadfast to their polygamous creed and defiant to the Government. George Q. Cannon said: "They talk about a legislative commission. Let it come; it could not hurt us. If we are squeezed still more there are others who will get pinched with us. God has permitted the wicked to draw the line so closely we are compelled to change our relations to the Government. We will survive in the struggle of the fittest. All the threats in Washington do not amount to anything. They are only compliments to us, indicating that our greatness and strength are recognized and even feared, and all the statesmen and politicians are simply contributing to fulfill the prophesies of Joseph Smith and furnishing evidence to the divinity of his work."

IN GENERAL.
A FATAL KICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Daniel Williamson and Louis Weber got into a rough-and-tumble fight. The latter called for help, and August Florentiri rushed up and gave Williamson a violent kick over the left eye, instantly killing him.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

ANTIOCH, Cal., Jan. 21.—Fire this morning consumed the American Exchange Hotel. John Griffin, son of the proprietor, and Thomas Hines perished in the flames.

MINING EXCITEMENT.

SPOKANE, M. T., Jan. 21.—At Coeur d'Alene excitement is high, and miners daily bring glowing reports. Last evening citizens of Spokane formed a stage line, and will send three coaches daily to the place full of men going to the mines. The miners of Utah are excited over placers in the northwest. The biggest stampede ever known on the Pacific coast is expected in the spring.

MAIL ROBBERY.

PRESCOTT, Ari., Jan. 21.—Highwaymen robbed the Wickenberg stage last night. They cut the mail-bags and rifled the letters.

A DEADLY FIGHT OVER CARDS.

GUNNISON, Colo., Jan. 21.—Willis Kissee and Jack Kellogg, two sporting-men, became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards. Both used their revolvers. Kissee was instantly killed and Kellogg will die.

FINANCIAL ENTANGLEMENTS.

Hiram Brush, the furniture manufacturer, made a voluntary assignment yesterday to William K. Steele. It will be remembered that about two weeks ago Mr. Brush attempted to evade the payment of his debts by a sale of his assets. The schedule gives a large number of small creditors throughout the country and the sum of $18,000 borrowed money, which makes the total liabilities $54,233. The assets, if any, are not mentioned.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Mortgage-foreclosure proceedings have been begun by bondholders against the Round Lake Camp-Meeting Association. The indebtedness is $100,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Hornblower & Page, brokers, have failed. Liabilities small. No assets.

THE MAYBEE MURDERER IN COURT.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 21.—Edmund S. Tappan, the self-confessed accessory to the murder of Mrs. Maybee and daughter the night of Nov. 17 last, was brought into court handcuffed. He looked very dejected and very nervous. He had been in court but a few minutes when he was seized with cramps and rolled off his chair in great agony. When he had somewhat recovered the District Attorney asked for an adjournment, the prosecution not being fully prepared. An adjournment was granted till Wednesday. The name of the woman suspected of aiding in the murders has not yet been made known.

IN THE CLUTCHES OF UNCLE SAM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 21.—F. M. Nichols, a prominent attorney and proprietor of the Messenger Company here, recently acquitted of the charge of a violation of the Postal law in delivering letters, has been ordered rearrested, United States Attorney Stone taking exceptions to the ruling, and ordering another hearing at Pittsburg Feb. 11.

A YOUTHFUL BIGAMIST.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 21.—Marshal Punch, of Mt. Sterling, reached here today with Miles Hall, whom he had captured in Letcher County, on a charge of bigamy. Hall is only 19 years old, but is said to have four wives and was about to marry the fifth when captured.

MATTHEW ARNOLD AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Matthew Arnold lectured at the Unitarian Church tonight before an audience that packed the edifice to its portals. Mr. Arnold delivered his lecture entitled "Numbers," which was well received.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry E. Abbey's Italian Opera Company in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Siberia."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Cosey Couple" and "Butterfly Fever."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. "Our Summer Boarders."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Edwin Thorne in "The Black Flag."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. F. S. Chanfrau in "The Bankrupt's Wife."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

The Art Institute.
Corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. Open day and evening.

Third Presbyterian Church.
Corner Ogden and Ashland avenues. Lecture by Judge A. W. Tourgee. Subject: "Give Us a Rest."

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner of Randolph and State streets. Lecture by Matthew Arnold. Subject: "Numbers; or, the Majority and the Remnant."

Unity Church.
Corner Dearborn avenue and Walton place. The Tennessee Jubilee Singers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884.

FAIR and warmer weather today.

BRADLAUGH has obtained a verdict of $500 and costs against one of his prosecutors.

FIFTY futile ballots have been taken in the United States Senatorial contest at Frankfort, Ky.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR with three or four members of his Cabinet goes to New York City today.

YESTERDAY the House passed a bill abolishing the ironclad oath. There were only eleven adverse votes.

THERE was a rather odd Fitz John Porter episode in the House. It is reported in our Congressional dispatches.

GREAT BRITAIN and France have no difference of opinion in regard to China. Probably the *quid pro quo* is Egypt.

BY a railway accident on the Wabash Road near Macon, Mo., six passengers were seriously injured. None of the victims, it is believed, were Chicagoans.

NOTHING has been discovered in the Amelia Olsen case except the girl's dead body. The inquest began yesterday, and was adjourned till next Tuesday.

AN effort was made in the House at Washington yesterday to shut out the lobbyists who ply their vocation by means of their rights on the floor as ex-members.

UNDER the "Habitual Criminals" act another Chicago burglar yesterday went to prison for twenty years. He was a negro. There should be some equally good way of getting at the murderers.

WE are either getting much healthier or our population is falling off; but high rents show that it cannot well be the latter. Less people by thirty-one souls died last week than in the corresponding week of last year.

SENATOR EDMUNDS yesterday introduced in the Senate an important bill looking to the better protection of the interests of the United States in the original Pacific roads. The proposed measure was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE suit at San Francisco, which has brought out the Huntington letters, has been postponed a week at the request of the defense. It is now believed an attempt will be made to settle with the Widow Colton rather than make public any more of the inside workings of Pacific Coast monopoly.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was yesterday instructed to inquire as to what the United States should do in the matter of trading-posts on the Congo River, and whether or not there is any commerce in that region of Africa which the United States should have or may be able to get by proper legislative or executive action.

YESTERDAY Mr. Van Wyck arose, in open session of the Senate, and moved a public debate on the question of the proposed Mexican treaty. The Chair ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Van Wyck appealed. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate held it proper to discuss the appeal only in secret session. Upon closing the doors and coming to a vote, the Chair was sustained. The original motion failed of a hearing even in executive session, and went over one day under the rules, objection having been made to immediate discussion.

MR. BELFORD yesterday asked that Springer's committee, in overhauling Brewster, Bliss, and the rest of the star-route attorneys, should not skip that part of the scandal which pretended to implicate him (Belford) in a poker-playing transaction wherein a check signed "J. B. B." figured. Springer asks for $5,000 "with which to begin work."

THE jury in the Nutt case is out, and will not have an opportunity to report a verdict until 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the prisoner are in some trepidation. The Judge's charge was seriously against the prisoner. It was intimated from the bench that the only way of escape for Nutt was through a verdict of insanity, in which case he would be sent to an asylum.

THERE was a pause in the downward course of values on the Board of Trade yesterday. Nearly all commodities closed a little higher than the ruling prices of last Saturday. The wheat-pit was animated all day. At the Stock-Yards the intensely cold weather shut off receipts, and prices went up with quite a boom. This was entirely a local affair and due to a temporary shortness of supply.

THE text of an interesting Patent-Medicine bill is printed in our Washington columns. By the terms of this project the vender of a medicine must file at the Patent-Office the formula by which his nostrum is compounded, and lay himself liable to prosecution and penalties if his formula shall prove misleading or incorrect. The Patent-Office, under the proper restrictions, will then issue a certificate that the stuff is not dangerous to health.

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution which, if it be the sincere expression of that body and not a mere political device to make campaign capital, is the most important action taken this session. Following the lead of Holman, the notorious objector, the House, in the midst of bill-day, suspended the rules. No objector remaining after the stratagem of getting Holman to introduce the measure, the House passed resolutions that all forfeited land-grants should at once be taken by the Government; that all laws tending to dispose of public lands in blocks should be repealed and speculation suppressed; that all agricultural lands should be reserved for actual homesteaders; that the Committee on Public Lands should at once report bills covering the above sentiments and enacting them into laws, such measures to have precedence in debate over all save revenue and appropriation bills. The vote passing these resolutions was 251 to 18, showing that both parties are equally ready to "talk pretty to the people." It now remains for the House to show its sincerity by acting.

THE House Committee on Public Lands last night agreed to recommend the passage of a bill declaring the lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad forfeited for breach of the conditions on which they were donated, restoring the lands to the public domain for sale and settlement, and protecting the rights of settlers. The report contains a scathing denunciation of the methods adopted by C. P. Huntington and his associates to secure their ends, and several of the celebrated letters to "Friend Colton" are quoted by the committee to show how the Southern Pacific labored to prevent the Texas Pacific from securing the aid desired. The special act of forfeiture was, as claimed by the committee, the agreement made in 1881 between Gould and Huntington consolidating the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific lines, whereas the original grant specifically prohibited any consolidation with a rival line. The Texas Pacific, according to the committee, has left undone the things it should have done and attempted to do the things it should not have done. The Southern Pacific attempts to step into the shoes of the Texas Pacific, but the shoes do not fit, as Huntington's company has never had any recognition east of Yuma, Arizona. The report adopted by the committee was drafted by Judge Payson, of Illinois, whose services to the people in this connection have long deserved the warmest commendation.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

Arthur's Administration could be materially improved by dropping Mr. Frelinghuysen, who occupies the office of Secretary of State. It is doubtful whether Mr. Frelinghuysen should ever have been called to that position. The rule has been to reserve the State portfolio for as eminent a man identified with the Administration party as there is outside of Congress. The position has always been of so much honor and dignity that public men have been willing to make considerable personal sacrifice to fill it. Early in the annals of the Government the Secretary of State was regarded by the people as a sort of heir apparent to the Presidential office. As the chief adviser of the President and as the responsible leader in foreign relations this office should embody the best ability, the largest courage, and the most pronounced Nationalism of the time. Of such calibre were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Marcy, Seward, and Blaine. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not stand upon the same plane in public life occupied by those named, and even others who have held the office he now holds. There was nothing about him to command popular enthusiasm when he was nominated; people knew little of him and awaited developments. The developments have not been satisfactory. The brilliancy of Blaine's administration has gradually flickered out under Frelinghuysen's management. The only policy he seems to have is of a stupid, indifferent, *laissez-faire* order, which not only is never aggressive but even submits passively to insult.

The State Department under Mr. Frelinghuysen would not be a matter of pride with the American people in any conditions, but it would probably excite no censure if there were no complications. It would be regarded as simply respectable if there were nothing to do. Unfortunately emergencies have arisen in which such influence as the Secretary of State has been able to exert has been misdirected to the injury and mortification of the American people. The Mexican commercial treaty was essentially an Administration project, but Mr. Frelinghuysen has not had force enough to secure the united support of his own party for it. The negotiations with England relative to the Bulwer-Clayton treaty and the improvement of trade relations with the South American States have failed. The proposed peace congress or conference among the North, South, and Central American States has come to naught. And, most deplorable of all, there has been so far not even a show of resentment for the unfair discrimination against American meats practiced by the German and French Governments. All these lapses are direct reflections on Mr. Frelinghuysen's administration of the State Department.

The position taken by the Secretary of State on the French and German prohibition of American meats is positively humiliating. He has permitted the American interests to be snubbed, cuffed, and kicked about, and has even opposed every suggestion of resentment or protest. It was under his advice that the President eliminated from his annual message the passage which recommended Congress to repose in him authority to exclude French and German products in retaliation. Even now, when it is almost certain that Congress will agree upon some basis of retaliation, there is reason to suspect that Mr. Frelinghuysen's influence is exerted to make the Government protest as feeble and ineffectual as possible. The choice lies between the exclusion of French and German products on sanitary grounds and prohibition in order to retaliate against the injustice done the American people. The latter would be the frank, manly, American way of meeting the case, but there are evidences that Mr. Frelinghuysen is going about advising caution, and delay, and trimming. If the President had a Secretary in the State Department with more backbone and more genuine American feeling American rights and dignity would not be buffeted about in a manner calculated to make the Nation's blood boil.

A brief hour of Blaine would be a great boon to the American people just at this time.

THOMAS, CURRY, AND MOSES.

The preface to the discourse preached by Dr. Thomas Sunday last contributes an important chapter to the controversy in which he is engaged with the eminent Dr. Curry. The testimony which he offered gives him the underhold of his antagonist and will carry conviction with it to those who have followed the details of the controversy, besides placing Dr. Curry in a position where he must either explain himself satisfactorily to the orthodox laity or back squarely down.

The main points at issue briefly stated are these: Two weeks ago a TRIBUNE reporter reproduced in "longhand" the substance of Dr. Curry's remarks at the Methodist ministers' Monday meeting, in the course of which many things concerning the Jewish Old Testament were criticised from the modern standpoint. Accepting this report as correctly made Dr. Thomas replied to it from his pulpit, pointing out that if Dr. Curry could without rebuke or censure construe the Jewish Scriptures in so liberal and literal a manner it was passing strange that he should be esteemed heretical for expressing far less radical opinions in regard to the authorship and inspiration of portions of those Hebrew records. Thereupon at the next Methodist ministers' meeting Dr. Curry took occasion to deny the accuracy of THE TRIBUNE's report of his free-and-easy talk and to assail Dr. Thomas with much bitterness. We quote from our own report of the second meeting:

> Dr. Curry denied having uttered the remarks, and intimated that any one who said he did was "no gentleman." The latter expression was applied to Dr. Thomas. He said his speech at the former meeting had been grossly misrepresented from beginning to end, although he did not think it worth his while to defend himself. He did not believe the doctrines of the Bible were untrue, but thought there *was some uncertainty regarding the authorship of certain portions of it.* He *did not know whether Moses wrote the books attributed to him or not*, but thought there *might have been certain interpolations* made in revising.

Dr. Curry was not aware all this time that there was present a good Methodist brother and an ex-minister, Dr. Miller, who is an accomplished stenographer and has done official reporting for the church. "A chiel was amang them taking notes," and, as it has turned out, he was bound "to prent them" too. Dr. Miller, of course, was astonished at the freedom of speech displayed by Dr. Curry to his clerical brethren and at the ruthless manner in which he was treating Moses, David, Solomon, Isaiah, and the Prophets, and immediately whipped out pencil and paper and took down the Doctor's talk word for word. He went home and wrote them out for Dr. Thomas' information, and here is what Dr. Curry actually said:

> We have no Hebrew literature of any older date than the time of the Jewish captivity [about B. C. 721], and we have no Hebrew scholars now, or so few that you might count them on your fingers. The time may come when there will be thoroughly educated Hebrew scholars, but that time is not now. But we are now standing on the eve of the most stupendous revolution in reference to the doctrines of the Bible that the church has ever known.
>
> Uncertainty and doubt are pressing upon us. We are *not certain of the authorship of the Old Testament.* We cannot tell what part was written by Moses and what part by other hands of the books attributed to Moses. We say David wrote the Psalms, but we know that the Psalms *were not all written by David.* They were written by different persons *at long intervals.* No one can tell who wrote the Book of Job. It contains evidence of being one of the oldest books in the Bible.
>
> The Old Testament abounds with 10,000 old wives' fables, which will finally drop out like a tadpole loses its tail when it has no further use for it. It would *not be prudent now for us to attack these fables in the pulpit.* But I must say there is *a great deal* in the Old Testament that is of *very little value to religion.* It *is not all given by inspiration.* When you have to give up what your mother taught you, do it honestly, but do not say much about it publicly.
>
> The revised New Testament is incomparably superior to the old version; but there are still many things that will have to be changed. But I am awfully shy of the Old Testament. It has got to be thoroughly revised, and if criticism says that any of the books are not genuine *they must go overboard.*
>
> Many of the prophecies of Isaiah and other prophets that are applied to Christ and the church had reference to the return of the Jews from their captivity. Let those who attack Robinson Smith and others with him move slowly, for they may find themselves standing on the same ground in the near future.

This shows that THE TRIBUNE only erred in its original statement by toning down the radical utterances of the reverend gentleman, the main distinction being that its short report did not make the Doctor's so-called heterodoxy as glaring and conspicuous as it really was. Dr. Thomas has so far the best of the controversy with Dr. Curry.

The trouble with Dr. Curry is this: At these ministers' meetings the talk is very informal and unconstrained, and is only intended for the ears of brother preachers, and it simply reflects their honest convictions without reserve, because they are not intended to meet the eye of the public in general, and their congregations in particular. As Dr. Curry himself remarked: "When you have to give up what your mother taught you, do it honestly, but do not say much about it publicly." It is a dangerous practice, however, because, as in this instance, there may be some one present who will give their utterances to the world, and thus what they say when they are, as it were, in undress uniform does not tally with their utterances in full canonicals. And there is still another consideration they would do well to bear in mind: Their real convictions are often expressed at these informal and familiar gatherings, because they fear they would be considered heterodox if uttered in public to their congregations, whereas if they had the courage to declare them they would be pleased to find how many of the laymen shared their views, and astonished to find how many are even more liberal and advanced than their religious instructors.

The lesson of all this is, that it would be better for the ministers to declare publicly and candidly what is their real construction of the Jewish Scriptures. The "higher criticism" of the Old Testament is now so very general that one need not "hide his light under a bushel" for fear it will blind the world. Moses and some of the prophets just now are undergoing a good deal of sifting and scrutiny, and though we should hardly dare to assert with Dr. Curry, who is good authority as he has just been revising the great Clark Commentaries, that there are "10,000 old wives' fables in the Old Testament," we make no question that there are a great many which have crept into it from Jewish traditions, and that there is a considerable mass of material derived from Jewish history, laws, manners, and customs which not only is not inspired but has no bearing upon religion or the soul's future existence. If the clergy have not the courage to express their convictions in their pulpits on their own motion they have the authority of the new version of the New Testament to do so. Hitherto the claim for the inspiration of all the Old Testament books has been specially based upon the passage in the Second Book of Timothy, Chap. iii., v. 16. For the sake of the reference we place the old and the new versions side by side:

Old version.	*New version.*
All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.	Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness.

This was written by Paul with reference to the Old Testament of course, as there was at that time no New Testament, and the broad distinction is apparent at a glance. The old King James version affirms that "*all* Scripture is given by inspiration." The new Queen Victoria translation infers that there are some not given by inspiration, and asserts that only those so given are to be accepted as profitable for teaching, etc. Dr. Curry therefore may take heart. Instead of trying to back out of what he said he can walk boldly forward and reaffirm it. Instead of longer concealing his honest convictions he may openly declare them. He will at least be astonished to find how many of his flock had arrived at the same conclusion before he made his confession. This is an age of growing light, and many there are who walk therein.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The opposition in the Senate to the ratification of the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico was suggested by a singular jumble of motives. Most of those who voted against it were governed either by a general bias against any degree of freedom in commercial intercourse with foreign countries or by a selfish purpose in protecting certain American interests, like sugar and tobacco. But at least one Senator—Van Wyck, of Nebraska—whose opposition appeared to be inexplicable to his friends, is now understood to have been hostile to the treaty on the ground that it is not comprehensive enough. The sufficiency of that motive can be best determined by restating briefly the measure of reciprocity contemplated by the treaty.

It was proposed to add seventy-three articles to the list of American products which should be admitted into Mexico free of duty. This list included building materials, agricultural, industrial, and mining machines and implements, wagons and railroad cars, iron and steel rails, steel bars, pumps, anvils, faucets, and other articles of iron, books, type, and printing ink, petroleum and naphtha, crude and refined, precious metals, scientific instruments, houses built of wood or iron, locomotive and steam-engines, stoves of all kinds, telegraph wire and barbed fence-wire, etc.

The principal articles of Mexican production to be admitted free into the United States were: Common sugar (not above No. 16 Dutch standard), tobacco in leaf, beef, animals for breeding, fruits and vegetables, shell fish, hemp, hides, goats without wool, woods, indigo, logwood, and other dyes, and unmanufactured india-rubber. Coffee, which is provided for, is already on the free list.

If Mr. Van Wyck's position be correctly understood he opposed the treaty because it did not also provide for the free admission into Mexico of American boots and shoes, cotton, woolens, meat, flour, grain, and other articles which a broader range of commercial freedom would certainly have included. But this view of the case omitted a proper consideration of the fact that the triple Mexican tariff system has heretofore been prohibitory in its operation, and that the concessions made in the treaty were exceedingly liberal when regarded from the traditional Mexican point of view. When it is remembered that the list of Mexican articles to be admitted into the United States free of duty included only two—sugar and tobacco—which threatened competition with native products, and that these two articles alone were sufficient to excite a fatal hostility to the treaty in the American Senate, then it is apparent that the Mexican authorities were even more liberal than the American Senators have been. It may be admitted that it would be desirable to break down all barriers to reciprocal trade, but the prejudice and selfishness on either side render that radical method out of the question. But if the advantages of free importation of certain Mexican products and free exportation of certain American manufactures can be impressed upon the people of both countries during a term of years, isn't that the surest way, Mr. Van Wyck, of enlarging and extending the scope of reciprocal commercial intercourse? It is surprising that one who is genuinely in favor of commercial freedom should not be willing to accept an opening which will lead ultimately to a full realization of his desires in case his theories of reciprocal benefits be correct.

The opposition of certain Senators because Mexican tobacco was to be admitted free is almost as singular and short-sighted as that made by Senator Van Wyck. "The assumption has been," says THE TRIBUNE's Washington dispatch, "that the treaty would not only permit the free importation of tobacco without the payment of customs dues, but would also relieve it from internal-revenue taxation." The text of the treaty has not been made public, but it is scarcely conceivable that it would place Mexican tobacco on the American market upon more favorable conditions than the home product enjoys. Imported tobacco now pays both the import and the internal tax; the Mexican treaty would certainly release Mexican tobacco from the customs tax, but probably not from the same internal tax paid by all tobacco. If there were any doubt about this, however, the Senate would have the power to make the conditions clearer on that point, and Mexico would undoubtedly accept the proper interpretation. If this were done the Connecticut tobacco-growers and the Virginia manufacturers would be the gainers, in so far as the Mexican tobacco, admitted free of duty, would compete with the Cuban tobacco, and thus make material cheaper which enters largely into the American-manufactured cigars. Connecticut wrappers will be in greater demand when the Havana fillings shall be cheapened by Mexican competition: and the Mexican and American tobacco differ so essentially in character and flavor that there will be no direct competition between them.

CHILD-SAVING.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 homeless and destitute children in the streets of Chicago. If there is any field that appeals to the philanthropist it is here; it is possible to save children; practically impossible to save the grown man or woman who has lapsed into vice and vagrancy. But Chicago has no life-saving crew organized for the rescue of these unfortunates, although the experience of New York shows how much could be done.

The thirty-first annual report of the Children's Aid Society in New York, just published, presents some facts worthy of the notice of the people of this city. This organization has for its aim the care of the neglected, friendless, homeless, outcast, destitute little ones to be found in the wretched quarters of the great city. Attics, cellars, crowded wards, docks—every spot where want and crime hide themselves—have been searched for these poor spawn of want. The society has founded seven lodging-houses, twenty-one industrial schools, fourteen night schools, a summer home on the seashore at Bath, L. I., a sanitarium for sick infants at Coney Island, a half-time or night school for girls at work in factories, an Italian and a German school, with a kindergarten and nurseries. So complete are these many organizations in one, and so thoroughly has the city been canvassed, that the Secretary makes this report: "No child in New York City at present need be homeless on the street, or beg or steal for a living, or want for a meal if he will work for it, or be without a school where he can get both industrial and book training and plain food, or want for a place of work and a home."

This care for that spiritual, moral, and physical training of the children brings its own reward, not only to those who devote their means or their efforts to the work but to the whole community. The reformatory results of this missionary enterprise are surprising. In 1882 the New York press commented on the disappearance of the criminal class of boys from the byways of the city, and attributed it to the "untold good done by the Children's Aid Society." The same story is told by the records of the Police Courts. When the population of New York, in 1860, was 814,224, there were commitments for vagrancy for one out of every 138½ persons. In 1882, when the population was 1,200,000, the commitments were but one in every 571. A further examination of the police reports shows that there has been a decrease of over 21 per cent in crimes against person and property. The sanitary results are only less important than these. Clean beds, good food, proper ventilation, and the care of the body become the daily ministrations to these poor lives.

The economy with which the work is done is one of the most encouraging features of it. The total annual expense of twenty-one industrial and fourteen night-schools for salaries, rents, food, clothing, books, etc., etc., was $91,529.44, or an average of a little less than $25 for each of the 3,714 in daily attendance. The cost of each child in the public-schools of New York—of course without food or clothing—was $36.41. In the lodging-houses 14,000 boys and girls were fed, sheltered, and taught last year at an average cost of $35.69. Against this every prisoner in the Tombs cost $107.75, while the Roman Catholic Protectory draws from the City Treasury over $100 every year for each of its inmates.

Last year the New York Children's Aid Society placed 3,449 boys in Western homes at an average cost of $9.25 each, including railroad fares, clothing, and all other expenses. The restorative delights of the summer home by the sea were enjoyed by 4,140 children, most of them spending six days there at a cost of $1.55 each. What answer but one can there be to the question with which Mr. George S. Coe closes his report as Treasurer of the society—"Could any investment of money elsewhere be made so immediately and rapidly accumulative as this of good results"? If thirty years of experience in New York City warrants such statements, with the successful appeals to the pockets and sympathy of the generous men and women of that city that are made every year by the society, is it not time for this Western Capital to go and do likewise? This is the spot above all others which illustrates the power, and growth, and perplexities of the cities of America. The needs of its destitute children of all nationalities are in proportion to its size even more urgent than those of New York. It is a shame that we have not long ere this put ourselves in a position to say as is said in New York: No child of ours need go unfed, unsheltered, unclothed, or untaught. All have the chance to grow to be honest men and women.

THE HEBER NEWTON COMPLICATION.

The rationalistic complication which was recently started in the Episcopal Church of New York by the Rev. Heber Newton, and which has caused considerable excitement in religious circles in that community and throughout the country, has been very quietly and curiously settled. It will be remembered that Mr. Newton has been delivering a series of lectures upon Biblical history, in which the Mosaic annals were severely criticised and some of them ridiculed, and that he has preached one or two sermons which would hardly pass muster if they were subjected to thorough Episcopalian revision and discipline, although that church allows a wider latitude in the matter of judgment and interpretation than almost any other. The expression of his opinions found great favor among liberal people, but aroused a feeling of indignation among the clergy and many of the laymen of his own denomination, who were not slow in charging that he had violated his ordination vows. Charges of heresy were preferred against him, but Bishop Potter declined to order his trial. Somewhat encouraged by the Bishop's refusal to try him, Mr. Newton enlarged his Mosaic criticisms and set out upon a career of iconoclasm which threatened to demolish the whole Biblical structure.

At this point Bishop Potter interfered, not by an injunction or threat of trial, or by attempting to refute his arguments or questioning the accuracy of his statements, but by addressing him a personal and kindly letter reminding him how much injury he was doing to religion and the church, and requesting him to refrain from the advocacy of such views and return to the Scriptural basis which lies at the foundation of the Christian religion. After a struggle Mr. Newton consented to suspend his discourses on Biblical history. In reality the letter of the Bishop was effective in silencing him, for it was tantamount to an admonition that he could not remain within the pale of the church and continue these discourses. In this case the soft words seem to have been more efficacious than blows, for when his brother clergymen were denouncing him as a heretic worthy of excommunication and formulating charges against him as the basis of a trial he courted their wrath and enunciated his views more defiantly than before.

It is evident from the action of Mr. Newton that he desires to remain in the church, and that until Bishop Potter's letter reached him he fancied he could do so and still express his opinions on the Mosaic history and other Biblical annals. He had good reason to believe so, for the Episcopal Church is very tolerant and has harbored many heterodox divines and holds in its communion many members whose opinions reflect almost every shade of belief and disbelief, none of whom have been admonished to take heed to their ways. Mr. Newton's heterodoxy, however, must have been very radical to have called out the Bishop's expostulation, and he must have obeyed because he felt that a further expression of his views would soon land him outside of the church. Therefore he consented to stop his lectures. He remains inside, and the mouths of his critics will be closed so long as he does not open his own to give expression to further heresies.

He is placed in a most anomalous position, however. He has not recanted any of the beliefs which he has expressed. He is still at war with the fundamental teachings of his church. His congregation and the church at large are fully aware of his views. If he continues to occupy his pulpit he must preach one thing, believing another. He has only yielded to the Bishop in a matter of official authority, and even in that he expressed his doubt whether the Bishop had a right to inhibit his teachings. In every other way he stands just where he did before. To an outsider therefore it would seem eminently proper and consistent that Mr. Newton should withdraw from a church with which he is not in harmony and not exhibit the singular spectacle of a clergyman wearing the robes of a denomination with which he is not in sympathy and cherishing opinions which he is not allowed to preach. Such a man's ministrations can be of little service. It is a forced position which no one can occupy, least of all in a pulpit, for any length of time, and it will not be surprising if the outcome should yet be his withdrawal. The kindly letter of Bishop Potter may prove more convincing in this regard than appears on the surface.

THE revival of the Fitz John Porter bill under the championship of Gen. Slocum and Gen. Rosecrans has added nothing to the facts which have already been presented, and the discussion over which the House is wasting time has not strengthened the case. It has not impugned the decision of the court-martial. Its justice remains undisturbed. It has not removed the charge that he willfully disobeyed the commands of his superior officer because he hated him. That charge still remains unshaken. The indictment still stands that he was guilty of a gross infraction of military discipline on the field and in the presence of the enemy, and that he willfully and purposely refused to perform the first duty of a soldier—obedience to his superiors—and thereby protracted the War of the Rebellion another year. After all this useless talk and partisan discussion it still remains true, as Lincoln declared, that the only error made by the court-martial was in not ordering him to be shot. Nevertheless he has his partisans on the floor, his Southern sympathizers, who know the value of the service which he rendered to the Confederate cause, and, reenforced by some of his boon companions whom he has gained by social amenities, it is likely that the bill will pass. It cannot have binding force, however, until it is signed by the President. Can he afford to disregard the evidence in the case, to allow himself to be swerved from his duty by partisan clamor, and to perform an act which, to say the least, will give offense to the whole Union party of the country?

Secret Legislative Sessions.

The double ceremony at Des Moines last week of inaugurating the Governor and dedicating the new Capitol building naturally aroused great popular interest. Not one-tenth the number of people anxious to be present could possibly be accommodated. The General Assembly therefore hit upon the plan of regulating the admission by tickets, which were distributed among the members and by them assigned to their favorites and friends. Guards were stationed at the doors, and none but holders of tickets were admitted to witness the ceremonies. Now it happens that in Iowa the law makes the occasion of the inauguration a legal session of the General Assembly in joint convention, and the Constitution in defining the powers of the Legislature makes this provision: "The doors of each House shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the House, may require secrecy." It seems perfectly clear that this provision does not authorize a session that was secret so far as the general public was concerned and yet open to the friends and favorites of the members of the Legislature.

General parliamentary law authorizes a legislative body to close its doors whenever it sees fit; but in many of the States this rule has been changed by constitutional provisions which require the sessions to be open to the public except on occasions when secrecy is necessary. Twenty of the States have provisions of this character, and in Texas no exception is made to the rule that "the doors of each House shall be kept open." Accordingly it is held in that State that secret sessions are not authorized in any case whatever. In Iowa, and in the other States having constitutional provisions on this subject, secret sessions are authorized when deemed necessary, but no provision is made for a session closed to the general public and yet open to such persons as the members of the Legislature may see fit to favor. A law adopted in such a session would undoubtedly be declared void by the courts. But in Iowa the ceremony of inaugurating a Governor is a very different matter from the adoption of a law, and rests on another footing.

The only vital act the Iowa Legislature can perform in connection with the election of the Governor is to canvass the votes and declare the result. This was done last week in open session; nothing remained but the ceremony of inauguration. The Constitution requires the Governor to take an oath of office before entering on his duties, but does not make any particular form or ceremony necessary. The General Assembly could not add to the requirements of the Constitution, and it was a matter of indifference in whose presence or in what kind of a session the oath of office was administered. The General Assembly could arrange any kind of ceremony it saw fit, but could not make the Governor's title to his office depend on a matter of mere pomp and circumstance. It was immaterial in what kind of a session the ceremony was performed; but it is always a matter of doubtful policy to hold secret or half-secret sessions of a legislative body unless circumstances make them imperative.

Democratic Guide-Boards.

The Democratic party has given to the country another sign of its real character. While Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, a frank enemy of reform and a mere partisan spoilsman, was nominating Gen. Butler in Massachusetts as a fitting and representative Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and the notable Democratic-reform Butler himself was talking in the finest demagog vein of the Republican alliance with capital and corruption, the Democratic caucus in Ohio was contemptuously setting aside the most conspicuous Democratic reformer in the country as Senator and nominating the candidate of one of the greatest and most unscrupulous monopolies in his place. A more discreditable performance than this of the Ohio Democrats has not been lately seen. Mr. Pendleton is a man of the highest character, of excellent ability, and of great public experience, who has honorably identified his name with one of the most truly democratic and American movements, which seeks to overthrow the present oligarchical and exclusive method of entering the public service, and to open it freely and fairly to all the people. He is, moreover, a faithful party man and an honor to his party. But the very service that he has done both for his country and his party was made a weapon of offense against him. He was cried down as an aristocrat by men who were shouting for the candidate of "capital and monopoly." His defeat illustrates the Democratic contempt for reform in the public service by placing it upon a truly popular basis, and Democratic subserviency to the very power which it affects to reproach the Republicans for favoring.—*Harper's Weekly.*

National Hostility to the Fine Arts.

The petition of many American artists living in Europe for the repeal of the duties upon works of art brought into this country was lately presented in the Senate by Mr. Sherman for Mr. Edmunds. The petition was drawn by Mr. Story, the sculptor, and it states with great force and pungency the common-sense view of this extraordinary tax, which should be called a tax for preventing the development of art in the United States.

As Mr. Story points out in a letter to Mr. Edmunds, other countries will make reprisals by laying a duty on the exportation of American works executed abroad, and he says that the Italian Parliament is waiting to see what course Congress will pursue. The American artists in Europe he represents as unanimously opposed to this restrictive duty, and if any artists at home desire to handicap foreign art in the race for favor, they are, he says, unworthy the name of artists. Nobody can be benefited by such a tax. The country does not need it, and those who are most interested are most opposed to it.

The imposition of this disabling tax upon art is the strongest proof of the necessity of that education in art which the tax prohibits. A country which looks upon works of the imagination and the higher forms of the fine arts as if they were to be stimulated, like the manufacture of blacking or of pails, by excluding foreign competition, is in an amusing and humiliating condition. One of the cardinal conditions of progress in those arts is study of their masterpieces and historic works, and an embargo could be as wisely laid upon American artists going abroad to study foreign works as a disabling tax upon the foreign works coming into this country to be studied. If the revenue-reformers in Congress will strike out this shameful duty they may be sure of the support of the most intelligent public opinion.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE following about Gen. Sherman is from a late Washington letter:

> Every time any man of prominence comes to Washington the politicians here do the right thing by him by starting a boom. Gen. Sherman's appearance here has electrified the hotel corridors. Yesterday as the veteran came, picking his way through the snow, with a soft slouch hat upon the back of his head and his seedy, worn cloak flying in the wind, there was a perfect chorus of admiration from a group of politicians in the Riggs House reading-room. Said one of them, an enthusiastic Republican: "Just look at that man! Why, he could carry the country like wildfire. The sight of his wrinkled mug and the sound of his gruff voice would just bring all the boys up to the front, yelling for the old hero."
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> "But," said one conservative friend, "is Sherman a Republican? I have always understood he was a Democrat."
>
> "He is as good a Republican as Grant was in 1868. If the Republican party nominates him he will be a good-enough Republican for any one."
>
> This sort of talk follows Gen. Sherman wherever he goes.

MR. HARRISON's statement that most of the Roman Catholic parochial schools are charitable institutions is inaccurate and misleading. All parents who can afford it have to pay very handsome school fees for the education of their children, and in some institutions (the majority THE TRIBUNE is informed) a special tax is imposed in the shape of high prices for books—50 per cent and more above cost. In most of them the few children whose parents are too poor to pay in money have to pay in sacrifices dearer than money. The children are kept apart from those whose parents are able to pay, and are usually dubbed "poor scholars," which to the minds of the poor children is far from agreeable.

SPEAKING of the Ohio Democrats and their attitude on the subject of investigation, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> Their sense of justice and propriety is exhibited in the introduction of a counter-resolution proposing an inquiry as to whether Charles Foster procured his nomination for Governor or the complimentary nomination for Senator by the use of money. The Ohio Democracy seem to confine themselves to the "You're another" argument. At the rate they are going on, and with their reputation for venality, we shall not be surprised to see it charged by and by that the whole lot have been bribed by the Republicans to do all they can to break down their own party.

Still there are a few Republicans constantly testifying the purity of the Payne party—C. O. D.

PETER HANSBROUGH has worked himself into a state of heated indignation over the "insult" offered to his "trade" (grog-vending) by the Citizens' League in objecting to "Mike" Corcoran, "Moritz" Wasserman, and "Fred" Labahn as grand jurors. Pete would feel aggrieved, perhaps, if he were objected to as a grand juror himself. This indignant dealer in "forty-rod" is also Bailiff of the North Side Police Court, and has refused for several months to make an account of the receipts of his office, as required by the law, to the Controller. An honest grand jury would certainly investigate indignant Mr. Hansbrough.

ALD. LAWLER has taken Mr. Sheridan, the dynamiter, under his protection. If Mr. Sheridan would but apply a little dynamite to the Alderman and a dozen or so of his associates he would become popular in Chicago and draw bigger houses than he did Sunday night.

FOR "amazing effrontery" commend us to C. P. Huntington, Carter Harrison, Stephen W. Dorsey, Hermann Lieb, and Hansbrough's Saloonkeepers' Association. They knock the tallest persimmons.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent 4,063 homeless children to the South and West in the last few years, at an expense of nearly $16,000. The reports show that in an immense majority of the cases the transfer of the children to new surroundings has resulted in great good to them, and to the satisfaction of the families to which they were sent.

The great French artist, Meissonier, recently engaged to paint a portrait of Mrs. Bonanza Mackey. The newspapers have had a great deal to say about the work of art, but it seems that the lady is not pleased with the picture and has refused to take it. She is being sued for 75,000 francs. The inference is that the artist forgot to make the picture beautiful. Meissonier is noted for his attention to detail and his devotion to truth.

The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, "father of the House of Representatives," says his health was never better than now. He attributes the cancerous tumor in the mouth, which last year caused him so much trouble, entirely to the use of tobacco. "For fifty years," he says, "I chewed and smoked. Last spring I endeavored to break the habit, but it brought on nervous prostration. I am happy to say that I have conquered the habit, and now do not use the weed in any form."

Mgr. Giambattista Savarese, who lately renounced obedience to the Pope in St. Paul's American Church, at Rome, was not only one of the oldest domestic prelates of the Pope, and among the highest in rank, but was also one of the foremost theologians and jurists in the Roman curia. He was a member of the commission of picked theologians whom Pius IX. appointed to prepare the celebrated syllabus against modern errors. He is well known as the author of a number of important works.

It is related that on his death-bed the late Congressman Haskell, of Kansas, said to the clerk of his committee, his personal friend: "Ed, it pays to be clean. Next to my God, my wife, and my children I value my good name. Personally, I do not care to live; but I would like to live for my family. I have nothing to leave them but my good name. I'm proud of that name. My record is clean, and my children can look back upon it with pride. Ed, I'd rather have the good name than all the world."

This is the close of Mr. Christiancy's late card:

> I have as high a respect as any one can have for that sentiment which naturally inclines us to sympathy with the weaker sex in any controversy, and for that other sentiment which forbids us to assail the dead or the absent who cannot reply. I have made as great sacrifices for these sentiments as any other man.
>
> But these sentiments should never be indulged

so far as to justify crimes against the living of either sex. I had hoped, for the sake of her memory and of her friends, that she, with whatever faults and frailties she may have had, might be allowed to rest in peace. If she is not it will be the fault of those who by persistent falsehood provoke and invite the truth. I. P. CHRISTIANCY.

LANSING, Jan. 10, 1884.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Sultan has increased his Grand Vizier's salary 300 per cent. It is now $45,000. This is not so bad for the Vizier of a country hopelessly in debt and who promulgated a budget showing a deficit of $30,000,000 some time ago.

Byron and Shelley held that the critics of the *Edinburg Review* killed the poet Keats. Edmund W. Gosse holds that it was Fanny Browne, "a shallow-hearted coquet that destroyed the man." Lord Houghton and the doctors say that Keats died of consumption.

Leo XIII. evinces a decided tendency to grab over the Irish Nationalists recently. But if it is true, as reported by cable, that he claims to be the first subscriber to the O'Connell memorial church he exceeds gushiness. The fact is that before the Pope knew anything about the project several thousand pounds had been subscribed and collected.

The Duke of Richmond and his relatives have cost the British taxpayers $8,000,000 since 1801. In the same time the Marquis of Waterford and the Beresford family have raked in $6,541,000 from John Bull. These are specimens of the workings of what John Bright described as the outdoor relief system for the benefit of the British aristocracy.

The salmon fisheries of Scotland, hitherto very valuable, are threatened with destruction. It has been officially announced that 1,600 diseased salmon were taken out of the River Tay alone during the months of November and December. The disease has spread with alarming rapidity. Of the fish taken from the river during the first week of January 30 per cent were diseased, being literally covered with a leprous substance.

In spite of all the specious excuses and patriotic palaver of the American-Irish "leaders," their countrymen are becoming more and more cautious in contributing funds until they know how they are to be spent. The refusal by the National League Council in this city Sunday to vote away the proceeds of the Redmond lectures for "organizing" purposes by the local "chiefs" is a step in the right direction. The "chiefs" badly need watching.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera at Haverly's—Gounod's "Faust."

One thing must be said before any other observation on last night's opening of the grand Italian opera season at Haverly's, and that is, that Mr. Abbey has not indulged in false representations about the numerical strength of his company. He has kept his promise and moved his entire operatic army from his Metropolitan Opera-House in New York to Haverly's Theatre. But Haverly's stage is somewhat smaller than that of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Abbey's mammoth organization is in reality too large for it. The theatre was likewise too small to hold all the people who wanted to see a company of whose successes in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia so much had been said. For these reasons the reader can now understand why the total effect of the initial performance did not come up to the general expectations. The most brilliant representation the opera "Faust" ever had in Chicago was anticipated, but it would be trifling with the truth to claim that it was anything of the sort. It was a very good performance, and one which, in some respects, had that in it which could have made it a revelation to Chicago opera patrons; but the condition of the stage prevented a full development of Mr. Abbey's magnificent resources, and the vast magnitude of the latter became really a drawback. Then, the scenic arrangements were entirely unworthy of the occasion. The stage-setting was shabby—outrageously so—and it is surprising how this important factor in operatic performances could have been so entirely neglected, considering the stupendous efforts Mr. Abbey has made in other directions. This defect was all the more painfully noticeable because during the Irving season, just closed, the stage-setting had been treated with such consummate care and skill, and because the opera "Faust" really demands as much scenic display as any of the modern stage productions. The Kirmess scene, as far as its spectacular features are concerned, was entirely spoiled by an overcrowding of the stage, which presented anything but a Kirmess scene besides. The setting of the garden scene was as shabby as can be imagined, the setting of the church scene was so poor as to be almost ridiculous, and the management and setting of Valentino's death-scene were clumsy and unworthy of a grand Italian opera season.

Those who expected a grand ballet were also disappointed, for the great ballet scene was entirely omitted, and the twenty-four coryphées employed in the Kirmess scene had hardly the space on the crowded stage to show their art. As far as scenic display and ballet are concerned, last night's performance of "Faust" has frequently been surpassed in Chicago, and under managements of far less pretension than that of Mr. Abbey or of Haverly's Theatre.

Considering the performance from a purely musical-dramatic standpoint, not much fault could be found. That Signor Campanini was unable to appear as announced and that Mr. Capoul took the part of Faust in his place was of course a great disappointment, but Mr. Capoul surprised everybody by giving one of the best interpretations of Faust ever seen and heard in Chicago. True, his voice has lost its former mellowness and brilliancy, but it is still a fine tenor voice, and Mr. Capoul knows how to make the best of his notes. In the "Salve! dimora," in the love scene with Margherita, and above all in the terzetto preceding the duel scene, he earned strong applause, while he acted throughout with warmth and spirit. Mme. Nilsson was evidently suffering from fatigue. Her Margherita, it is well known, is considered one of the very best. It is statuesque in acting and in music, and irresistibly beautiful when Mme. Nilsson is herself; but last night it was only at the very close of her work, in the prison scene, that she overcame the cloud of indisposition that had veiled her genius and electrified the audience by an outburst of musical and dramatic passion in strong contrast to the coldness and lack of spirit that had characterized her work before. Mme. Scalchi's Siebel was one of the finest portions of the performance. In the "Flower Song," which was encored, she was not at her best, but gloriously redeemed herself in the beautiful romanza, "Tutto il Creato," which is heard so seldom. Sig. Novara gave an excellent Mephisto, free from exaggeration in acting and carefully sung. Mr. Kaschmann, a new-comer to Chicago, introduced himself in the part of Valentino, as a baritone, with a strong, sympathetic voice, and as a fair actor. His Valentino was less aristocratic than the part is generally given, but strongly drawn. In the death scene Mr. Kaschmann carried the audience, which before had treated him rather coldly. Mme. Lablache was, of course, as fine a Martha as can be imagined.

The large chorus of eighty voices did magnificent work, and so did the orchestra of seventy-five pieces. Signor Vianesi seems to have his forces well in hand, and certainly gave the public as fine an interpretation of the music performed as was ever heard in Chicago.

This evening Mme. Marcella Sembrich will make her début in Lucia, supported by Signor Stagno, another new-comer, as Edgardo, and Signor del Puente as Ashton.

Charles Wyndham at Hooley's.

A fairly large audience greeted Charles Wyndham and his company last night at Hooley's, and enjoyed two hours of uninterrupted merriment. The performance opened with a pretty domestic sketch of a Dickensy flavor, "The Cosey Couple," in which it seemed that Mr. Wyndham's graceful, vigorous, and healthy art found even better play than in the more pretentious piece, "Butterfly Fever," that followed. Mr. William Blakely drew a delightful portrait of an old man in "The Cosey Couple," and Mrs. Edmund Phelps also pleased the audience with a finished bit of acting. "Butterfly Fever" is a cobweb of intrigues. Of course it is from the French. There is a coldness and a false glitter about all these French comedies which make one look back longingly to the dewy freshness and the warm sunshine of the healthier productions of the English school. Without going into an analysis of "Butterfly Fever" let a few of its ingredients be recapitulated: Pony Thompson is in love with his married cousin, Constance Leyton. Mr. Montague Leyton neglects his wife for the sake of an adventure with an Italian lady. Mrs. Leyton begins an intrigue with one Lorimer, who fortunately is not brought forward in the play. The other characters are more or less involved in these complicated intrigues. Such a dramatic flower as this cannot be successfully transplanted from French to English soil. It is so utterly un-English in spirit that in order to enjoy the fun of the situation one is compelled to regard it as a farce rather than as a comedy. It must be said, however, that Mr. Wynham and his company act with such breezy frankness and ingenuity that they neutralize in a great measure the effect of whatever harmful elements there may be in "Butterfly Fever." Mr. Wyndham's portrayal of Montague Leyton was most enjoyable throughout, his buoyant art keeping the character above the marshy ground of coarseness. The husband's faltering excuses in the last act were made with a delicacy of humor exquisit in its finish. Miss Kate Rorke was sincere and natural as Constance Leyton, and Miss Rose Saker made the part of Grace Harrington sparkle. The setting of Mrs. Leyton's boudoir was rich, but the furniture in the first act of "Butterfly Fever" was not in harmony.

Mapleson on Abbey.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The two special trains in which Her Majesty's opera company will travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific arrived here tonight and Thursday will resume their journey to Chicago.

Col. Mapleson said that his opera season was all right, although Mr. Abbey had made him double his expenses at every point. "I don't believe," said the Colonel, "that the extravagant management which Abbey has begun can be kept up. It has caused me endless trouble, but I am coming out all right simply because I understand my business. You see Abbey will take up anything—a two-headed baby, or Bernhardt, or Langtry, or anything of that sort. He is only an operator in curiosities, but I am a manager of opera. There's the difference. He'll drop this when he finds it doesn't pay. You know we are going right across the continent now, clear to 'Frisco. I'm taking 200 people in the troupe. Thirteen cars in the special train." The impresario pays $360 a day for his special train, whether it is in use or not.

Notes.

Miss Laura Dainty will appear at Pullman Jan. 24, when return trains will be run to this city.

Frank S. Chanfrau gave "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," before a large audience at the Standard. "The Bankrupt's Wife" will be produced tonight.

Edwin Thorne, in the "Black Flag," is at the Academy of Music this week, and the attraction at the Olympic is "Our Summer Boarders."

"Monte Cristo," with James O'Neill in the title rôle, was revived at the Grand Opera-House. Among the additions to the cast are Forrest Robinson and George C. Boniface.

WELCOMING SHERIDAN.

A Rousing Reception on the West Side—The Invincible Prefers Dynamiting to Bayoneting as More Business-Like and Less Inhuman.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded Mr. P. J. Sheridan, the Irish patriot, at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last night. The walls of the hall, which was filled to overflowing, were appropriately decorated with mottoes, while life and spirit were added by the presence of a brass band and a regiment of the Hibernian Rifles in full uniform and armed with guns and bayonets.

The expressions of most of the speakers were to a degree guarded, but the whole atmosphere seemed charged with revolution. P. W. Dunn, on being called to the chair, explained that Mr. John F. Finerty, who was to have presided, had been detained in Washington by important public business. In the course of further statements he said he expected to see Ireland free or fall in the effort, and that he expected this to be accomplished through the use of the "resources of civilization."

After an interesting preliminary program bristling with revolutionary sentiments, the Chairman introduced Mr. Sheridan, at whose appearance the house shook with applause for some minutes. Mr. Sheridan chose for his subject "The Duty of the Hour." He said he had come here at the invitation of the citizens. It had been reported that he had come here to create dissensions, but that was not his purpose. He respected any organization that looked with hope and worked for Ireland's freedom. Having begun at the primer, he now felt that he knew something about the philosophy of revolution. He thought some Land-Leaguers as good revolutionists as himself, yet it was just as possible to make the ox a companion of the race-horse as to expect the cautious agitator to keep pace with the fiery Invincible. The National League had merits, but there was a better way to oppose England than by agitation. It could be done without the usual penalties which Ireland had been in the habit of paying. A few carefully selected men, armed with the means that civilization furnishes, could do more than the work of armies of old times. He would send no man into the field to be killed by the brutish British soldiery, but carry war into the heart of the enemies' country, visiting them with all the terrors that science and genius could command. This was the way to repay them for their wrongs upon the Irish people.

"If this is done what will become of those of our own people who remain in England?" asked a voice.

Mr. Sheridan replied that England was only a few hours' sail from Ireland, and those who dreaded their fate could cross the sea, leaving behind them a few brave men to do the work of freedom and humanity. He said there was a usefulness to be attached to the work being done by statesmen in the British House of Commons, but the blow struck at England's representatives in Dublin had had a more healthy effect on the world's opinion than any amount of agitation. The methods he advocates would be an aid to the fight being made in Parliament against brutal Saxondom. After giving a few statistics to show the thousands who had been slain in battles waged by tyrants, he laughed at the idea of "honorable warfare," and declared that dynamiting was not so inhuman as bayoneting. The result of all Ireland's past efforts to regain freedom was a failure, while the few puny efforts of dynamite was sufficient to convince England that she stood over a volcano. If a little dynamite could create so much consternation, it was a small arithmetical question how to increase the terror. Unity of action and cessation of abuse was the duty of the hour. He had come here to represent nobody but himself and the ideas of men he had left behind him in Ireland. They wanted the people here to back them up, and they would never give up the work while a trace of English rule was left in Ireland.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we believe we can afford to be annihilated, but we cannot afford to be false to liberty, hence it is the duty of the Irish people to use all the means in their possession to compel a settlement of the irrepressible conflict and force this embodiment of selfishness and cruelty, the English Government, to permit the Irish people to control the destinies of Ireland according to the wishes of a majority of said people.

Resolved, That, while we believe in practical work to achieve positive results, we will not disparage the methods of honest men who have honestly turned their faces with us towards the common enemy.

A resolution indorsing Sheridan and his policy was also unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Arrived, the Arizona, from Liverpool; the Maine, from Bremen; and the Hermann, from Antwerp.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Arrived out, the Sarmatian, from Portland; the State of Nevada, the De Ruyter, and the City of Chester, from New York; and the Good Hope and Ixia, from New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—Arrived, the Ohio, from Liverpool.

STARVING LIVE-STOCK.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21.—It is reported that horses and cattle west of Medina River are dying by hundreds for want of grass. Owners are driving their herds south.

FOREIGN.

John Brown's Virtues Still Held in Fond Remembrance by Queen Victoria.

Chamberlain Winning English Popular Favor by His Speeches—The Vienna Assasin.

Minister Lowell and the Hewitt-West Trouble—The Situation in Egypt.

THE QUEEN.

HER DEVOTION TO JOHN BROWN'S MEMORY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Even extreme loyalists are growing alarmed at the Queen's posthumous tributes to John Brown. She has set up in her apartments Angeli's life-size portrait of the gillie. She also ordered John Brown's rooms at Windsor Castle to be closed permanently, and she has had placed a brass plate in his room with an inscription recording his virtus and deploring his loss.

LORD LORNE.

The Queen has set her heart on making Lord Lorne Viceroy of Ireland or of India. Lord Lorne, it is reported, will be raised to the peerage. In that case he will not go to India, as expected. *Truth* says the present Ministry will not even attempt to make a stand against these royal jobs. Legions of hard-working officers are put aside to make room for the Dukes of Edinburg and Connaught.

THE VIENNA ASSASIN.

HE AND HIS ACCOMPLICES MURDERED A SCORE OF PEOPLE.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The murderer Schenk is an American citizen. It is asserted that in 1865 he ran off to America, where he spent several years. Schenk has so far confessed only to the murder of some servant-girls, but he and his brother and an accomplice named Schlossarer have murdered at least twenty persons. He excuses himself by saying that he narcotized his victims and that they died without pain. Schenk behaves in a most cynical manner. He plays chess in his cell and writes poetry of a sentimental tone. There were frightful scenes at the police office. The relations of the murdered girls came to identify their things found with Schenk. Many recognized Schenk as the betrothed of their missing relatives. Schenk has a wife in Bohemia. She expresses herself to an interviewer in most tender terms concerning him. She said: "If Schenk wants me, I will go immediately to Vienna to afford him consolation. I have spent with him many happy hours that will never be forgotten." Frau Schenk is a governess in a wealthy family.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POPULARITY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Mr. Chamberlain's Newcastle speeches, though themselves hardly worth reporting, prove to be of unbounded popularity. They were received as divine oracles of, probably, the next Liberal Premier of England. The Marquis of Hartington is not so popular, but his name gives prestige. They say it is dangerous to alienate and fatal to follow Lord Hartington. Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy act won him favor with the commercial classes. His Shipping laws make him the champion of seafarers against rapacious shipowners. The political subjects now most interesting to the public are the fate of Khartoum and the electoral franchise.

MINISTER LOWELL.

HE SAW NO TELEGRAM FROM WEST.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, in a letter to the *Times* says: "The story that a telegram sent by Minister West to the Foreign Office was communicated to me is so absurd that I did not think it worth contradicting, but as it continues to be repeated I deny that any communique was made me."

[This refers to the charge that Abram S. Hewitt followed up his O'Donnell resolutions in Congress with a semi-apology to the British Minister, who was said to have cabled the facts to England.]

IRISH AFFAIRS.

NATIONALIST MEETING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—Notwithstanding the Government's proclamation and the presence of 200 police, a meeting of Nationalists was held in the yard of the Catholic chapel at Loughrea yesterday. Three priests addressed the meeting, denouncing the Government for suppressing meetings of the Nationalists and advising their hearers to join the league.

BISHOP MORAN.

It is reported that Bishop Moran will be named for the Archbishopric of Sydney and summoned to Rome to be created Cardinal.

THE ORANGEMEN.

The Orangemen are preparing to oppose the meeting of Nationalists at Dungannon.

FORBIDDEN.

The National and Orange meetings announced to be held at Park, County Tyrone, Thursday next, are forbidden by proclamation.

A SENTRY ATTACKED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Three men attacked the sentry doing "Fenian guard" at a magazine near Woolwich arsenal last night. The men endeavored to seize the sentry's rifle and he fired, but the men escaped. The sentry was quite exhausted by the encounter and wounded in the hand. It is possible the affair was the result of a poaching affray.

EGYPT.

UNWILLING RECRUITS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Seven hundred black recruits for the Egyptian army had to be driven by cavalry to the train waiting to transport them to Suez.

THE SURRENDER OF THE SOUDAN.

The Lord Mayor has been requested to grant the use of Guild Hall for a meeting to protest against the evacuation of the Soudan.

THE PORTE.

The Porte telegraphed the Turkish Embassador at London to exchange views with the British Government in regard to Egypt, owing to the decision to evacuate the Soudan without consulting the Porte.

KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The Khedive has received a telegram from the Governor of the Soudan saying that on the arrival at Khartoum of the garrison of Sennaar, which is shortly expected, the town will be able to repulse any attack.

LOYAL TRIBES.

SUAKIN, Jan. 21.—Baker Pasha's negotiations with the tribal chiefs have been successful. The Sheikhs who visited the Egyptian camp represent 35,000 men who are willing to fight. A large body of Arabs from tribes actually with the rebels have entered camp.

A RETREAT ORDERED.

It is stated that a retreat on Begber has been proclaimed at Khartoum. Independently of the army 25,000 persons must quit the town.

TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARK LANE REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The weather is mild, damp, and foggy. Autumn crops are not too forward, but if the mildness continues a premature spring growth is anticipated. The wheat crop looks well, but the position begins to assume elements of danger. Values are declining except for choice, perfect samples. Flour is cheaper. Malting barleys tend upward. Foreign wheat is dull and declining. Maize is cheaper. The new crop of mixed American turned out to be of an inferior quality. Round maize is today 6d. is cheaper. Of cargoes off coast, there were four arrivals, two withdrawn, two sold, and four remained. Cargoes on passage met with little attention, their values being nominal. Sales of English wheat for the week: 58,676 quarters at 38s 9d a quarter, against 54,907 quarters at 40s a quarter the corresponding week last year.

THE MONEY MARKET BY MAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—[*Daily News.*]—Discount rates are still reported to be tending downwards, and, although 2⅝ per cent is quoted on fine three months' bills, the actual rate is little over 2¼ per cent. Long bills can be placed at a shade under 2⅝ per cent, but not yet at 2½ per cent. The market is well supplied with money, and, although this was pay-day in the consol market, rates are quoted easy at 2 to 2½ per cent from day to day. The sum of £30,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for Montevideo. The silver market continues flat at yesterday's decline in the value of bars—viz.: 50⅝d., 50 13-16d. being also given. Mexican dollars are quoted at 49⅝d.

The price of iron has now fallen to near 43s. per ton for Scotch pig. A year ago the price was about 48s., and the present is the lowest quotation since that touched in the early part of the year 1879—immediately after the collapse of mercantile credit which succeeded the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, that is. In America selling prices are described as being so low as to compel manufacturers to close their works, and similar conditions must be almost approached in this country. When the demand for railway iron from America and elsewhere was strong the safety of the trade lay in that direction; but now that the demand is generally slack, especially from the side of the shipbuilders, a reduced production seems to be the only probable correction of the depressed state of the market. It appears impossible to lure British capital into fresh joint-stock enterprises at present.

The stock markets are quiet on the whole, but consols are still firm. Egyptian continue to rise, and the strength of these leading stocks prevents any general relapse in the home or foreign departments. As accounting for the rise in Egyptian stock, we may mention a general impression that Lord Dufferin is to be given large powers to arrange matters in Egypt, but no actual news of the kind came to light during the day. Another noticeable feature is the fall of Grand Trunk Railway stock in consequence of the traffic return we published this morning. To look for an indefinit continuance of such decreases would obviously be wrong; for, although grain is no doubt largely held back in the West, most of it will come forward sooner or later. Mexican Railway stock seems to sympathize with the Grand Trunk market to some extent. The American department has been a little more steady than usual, but is by no means firm, and the weakness of American holders has at last brought on sales of United States bonds.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Jan. 3.—[*Daily News.*]—The market was held again today instead of Tuesday, owing to the holidays. The attendance was meagre, and business was a minimum. Very little iron changed hands, both buyers and sellers being comparatively indifferent, being apparently waiting till the quarterly meeting—next Tuesday. The anticipations for the next few months are, however, anything but encouraging, and it is feared that dull trade and low prices will prevail. Today the prevailing quotation was 36s, No. 3 sellers, buyers offering rather less. No. 4 forge was about 34s 3d. This was a decline on the previous week of about 3d per ton. The stock returns for December were not out, but a material addition is expected. The shipments for the week ending yesterday were 19,000 tons of pig-iron. Manufactured iron is quiet. Bars are £5 7s 6d to £5 10s; angles, £5 2s 6d to £5 5s; ship-plates, £5 10s to £5 12s 6d, less commission. Puddled bars, £3 12s 6d net. The steel trade is dull, and steel rails are £4 2s 6d to £4 5s.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Jan. 4.—The stock returns of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, issued last evening, give the make and disposal of iron for the year. The production of pig-iron was the largest ever known, being 2,760,740 tons, an increase of 72,000 tons upon the previous year. Of this large quantity 905,232 tons are hematite, or other classes of iron than Cleveland. Stock decreased for the year 13,074 tons. There were shipped 1,349,194 tons, 102,000 tons in excess of the previous year, 992,815 tons being pig-iron, and the remainder manufactured iron and steel. Germany was the leading foreign pig-iron customer, with 170,000 tons, 25,000 tons more than in the previous year. France took less, and Belgium and Russia considerably more. Scotland absorbed 299,832 tons, 33,000 tons above 1882. There was an increase of stock for December of 32,817 tons.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

THEIR LONDON MISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Mr. J. E. Matheson presided at a meeting of clergymen and ministers yesterday afternoon at Priory Hall, Islington, summoned by the local secretaries, for the purpose of hearing a report concerning the results of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's mission in that locality. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that between forty and fifty lady visitors had been employed since the beginning of December in visiting inquirers and converts who had expressed the intention or wish to join a stated church or chapel. Although about 2,000 visits had been made, the whole allotted ground had not yet been canvassed by the visitors. The district had been somewhat elaborately mapped out for the purposes of visitation, and such of the converts as came from a distance had been written to, and their replies, as indeed the large majority of other replies received, were eminently satisfactory, as testifying to the permanence of the impressions received. Many interesting incidents had come to light in connection with these reports—especially with regard to the effect of the mission work upon some of the inmates of the tramps' lodging-house in Holloway. The Chairman said that Islington would probably yield the largest number of cases of conversion of any district to be visited, which testified to the value of the key-note struck all over London at the opening mission of the present campaign. The proceedings were concluded by a formal vote of thanks being accorded to Messrs. W. T. Paton and A. O. Charles for their services as honorable Secretaries during the Islington mission. In the evening a conference of workers in connection with the Battersea Mission, which opens Sunday next, was held in the school-room of the Wesleyan Chapel, Queen's road, on the invitation of the Central Committee. Mr. Hugh M. Matheson presided, and the attendance was exceedingly large. After singing and devotional exercises Mr. M. H. Hodder, Secretary for the Southwest District, detailed the arrangements made for the management of the mission during its fortnight's continuance at Battersea Park. Several questions were asked and suggestions offered, and the Rev. Marcus Rainsford concluded the meeting with prayer. The tickets for the ensuing week are, it is stated, already all distributed.

SALVINI AT ROME.

AS OTHELLO.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Yesterday the great tragedian Salvini commenced a series of representations, to last a fortnight, at the Costanzi Theatre. He appeared in his favorit part of Othello, which he rendered in the most powerful manner. His voice has lost nothing of its sonorous richness, nor his eyes anything of their youthful fire. In the last acts he was called repeatedly before the curtain, and at the end he received an enthusiastic welcome. The house was well filled, but by no means crowded. Salvini's style of acting is out of favor with the modern generation of Italian theatre-goers, who require something less classical and more sensational. A large portion of the audience were English and Americans. Among the former were Sir Savile Lumley and the Secretaries of the Embassy. Salvini is engaged to perform at Covent Garden during next March and April.

MONTE CARLO.

A CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Clerical press are joining in the crusade which the Liberal papers have for some time maintained against the gambling establishment of Monte Carlo. The *Unita Cattolica*, the most widely-circulated organ of the Vatican, publishes a strong leader backing the suggestion recently made in Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Mancini, that a law should be passed rendering Italian subjects who gamble at Monte Carlo liable to penal prosecution by the Public Prosecutor. "The Prince of Monaco," it sensibly remarks, "does not allow his subjects to gamble at the Casino; and if the Governments of Italy, France, Austria, Germany, England, etc., were to lay the same inhibition on their subjects, we are very sure that the gambling institute would soon be bankrupt."

CABLE NOTES.

Lusby's Music-Hall, in Whitechapel, London, was burned last night. Loss, £40,000.

The police are carefully examining the basements of houses and alleys in the vicinity of the Anitshkoff Palace, at St. Petersburg, and the inhabitants of the city are subjected to strongest surveillance.

William Holmes, Liberal member of Parliament, has resigned on account of ill-health.

At Glasgow Robert Kettle & Co., cotton-yarn merchants, have failed. Liabilities, £300,000.

The Czar and Czarina attended the concert at the Nobles' Club at St. Petersburg last night and were loudly cheered.

The Marquis of Hertford, while hunting in Alcester, was thrown from his horse and kicked. His condition is precarious.

The cotton strikers of Lancashire indicate a willingness to resort to arbitration to settle the question of wages with the manufacturers.

De Lesseps, in speaking at Lyons, France, said he was confident that England would ratify the Canal Convention with the English shipowners.

The final procession of the Italian pilgrims to the tomb of Victor Emmanuel at Rome took place yesterday, and surpassed any previous demonstration.

The Centre party in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet intend to move the abrogation of the law stopping the salaries of Catholic clergymen and the revision of the May laws.

In the case of Charles Bradlaugh versus Newdegate, a member of Parliament, the court awarded Bradlaugh £100 damages and costs of court as indemnity for the recent action brought by Clarke against Bradlaugh.

The *Diritto*, of Rome, commenting on the account sent from London to the Paris *Temps* of the terms on which Italy joined the Austro-German alliance, says that this accord is purely pacific, and that no danger can accrue from it to France.

The committee at Berlin having in charge the ceremonies in honor of the late Herr Lasker have decided to defer the chief political ceremony in memory of the deceased until the opening of the Reichstag, when more friends will be able to attend.

The London *Morning Post* says that Tuesday last, shortly before the special train which took the Prince of Wales to visit A. Rothschild at Halton left Euston Station, five packages of dynamite were found in the tunnel through which the train passed.

The proprietor of the London *Globe* has been committed for trial on a charge of libel, brought by Colledge, the British Vice-Consul at Kertch, for publishing a dispatch stating that Colledge was at the head of a company which engaged pilots to wreck vessels on the Black Sea in order to obtain the insurance.

It is stated that Waddington, the French Embassador, declared to Earl Granville, the English Foreign Minister, that France will not recommence negotiations with China until all her objects in Tonquin are achieved. Waddington informed the French Government that Granville approved of the views of France in the matter.

At London the Archbishop of York has received a letter from his son, who is aboard the disabled steamer Germanic, dated the 8th inst., when the steamer was in latitude 47° north, longitude 44° west. His son says that after the breaking of the steamer's screw-shaft the Captain called a meeting of the passengers, who agreed to turn back. "With very favorable weather we might reach Queenstown in ten days. With bad weather we might require twenty." The passengers are very cheery, although some say they will lose much money by the delay.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

A Self-Confessed Embezzler from Boston Throws Himself on the Police.

Yesterday afternoon as Detective Halloran was passing Pacific avenue and Van Buren street he was approached by a well-dressed foreigner who excitedly told the officer that he was a fugitive from justice, having embezzled in Boston, and that he wished to be taken into custody. He was taken to the Central Station for examination. He said his name was T. E. De Rome and that he had recently closed out a jewelry business at No. 54 Broomfield street, Boston. He is 35 years old. He surrendered to the police an American Express Company receipt for $700, also $50 in money, and a gold watch and chain. A telegram was dispatched to the Chief of Police at Boston, inquiring whether such a person was wanted there for the offense mentioned. A reply was received stating that De Rome's friends were anxious about him, and inquiring after his condition. De Rome is doubtless insane. He was confined in a witness cell at the Harrison Street Police Station, where instructions were given to supply him with anything he might desire. When spoken to by the reporter he sat up in bed, and during the conversation that followed appeared dazed, and was at times incoherent, frequently hesitating and pressing his hands to his brow. He said he was induced to surrender himself to the police from a constant impression that he was followed by two men. He had recently closed out his business in Boston, and in his stock had about $1,500 worth of goods that had been sent him on memorandum. He had returned about $800 worth of these goods and the balance he had sold but not paid for, which was his offense. He said he left Boston Saturday night, but finally concluded it was a fortnight ago. When asked when he arrived in Chicago he said, "This morning, I think. I didn't sleep here last night, did I?" He said the night he left Boston a man offered him $500 for the lease of his store, which he accepted, and purchased a ticket for San Francisco. All the way he seemed to be followed by two men. At Ogden, Utah, the impression had so wrought upon him that it became unbearable, and he telegraphed to Boston that he would return and settle affairs. After getting into Chicago he felt cold, and, after taking some bread and coffee, engaged a carriage to take him to the depot, where he could get an Eastern train. He could give no connected account of himself afterwards. He says he has a wife and child in the country. He was ill when he left Boston. De Rome, who is French, has been in America twelve years, and has an intelligent countenance. As the reporter was about to leave he brought his clenched hand violently upon the covering, and said: "I tell you it pays to do right!" He will be held for further instructions.

DOMINION NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.—The Government of Manitoba has applied for an extension of the Manitoba boundary to Hudson Bay.

George Stephens, President; W. C. Van Horne, General Manager; and others of the Canadian Pacific Railway were with the Government today preparing a case for submission to Parliament. It is rumored Parliament will be asked to vote $14,000,000.

DEATH OF COMMODORE TIMOTHY A. HUNT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Commodore Timothy A. Hunt, U. S. N., died of congestion of the kidneys today, aged 79.

[Timothy A. Hunt was born in Connecticut, and entered the service from that State Feb. 1, 1825. After seventeen years at sea and eighteen years in shore duty he retired under the law Jan. 2, 1865, with the rank of Commodore.]

SALVATION-ARMY TROUBLES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21.—Capt. Alice Dixon and four other female members of the Salvation Army were arrested while parading the streets.

Lyon's Poisoned Cheese

cleans out all rats, mice, roaches, water-bugs, bed-bugs, ants. Ask druggists for Poisoned Cheese. 15c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wei De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that *Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure* is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn." "It is benefiting me very much, A. D. Baker, 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." "It is a marvel, Rev. A. P. Fries, Cairo, N. Y." "My restoration was complete and rapid, Mary A. Rankin, 449 North Clark street, Chicago." Etc. etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's *Treatise*, with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, New York.

Angustura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Dr. Hunter on the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption by medicated air. A free phamplet. Apply at 96 State.

Coughs.—Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit. Sold only in boxes.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

SALE OF REAL LACES!

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE OPERA AND PARTY SEASON.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN REAL LACES AND LACE ARTICLES.

Brussells Pointe, Venetian Pointe, Old Spanish Pointe, Pt. de Venice, Pt. de Auvergnee, Pt. de Irelande, Carrick ma Cross, Duchess, Pt. Applique, Pt. de Flanders, Valenciennes, Eng. Thread, Maltese, Crochet, Richelieu.

REAL LACE ARTICLES.

Gillets, Collarettes, Collars, Sets, Coiffeures, Berthas, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Sleeves, Parasol Covers, Fichus, Scarfs, Barbes, Butterflies, Flowers.

THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN MARKED DOWN FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

"Golden Opportunity."

GREAT CLEARING SALE

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CONTINUATION OF OUR LINEN SALE.

Unparalleled Reductions in Towels and Towelings, Table Linens, Lunch Cloths, Napkins, Bedspreads, Piano Spreads, &c., in order to make room for our Spring Importations.

Additional Bargains.

CRASH TOWELINGS.

3,000 yards Scotch Crash, All Linen, Extra Heavy, 6 1-2c per yard. Reduced from 10c.

Glass Toweling, 8c; former price, 12½c. Better quality, 12½c; former price, 18c.

TOWELS.

A few more of those large Towels, size 21x42, warranted all linen, Reduced price, 10c each, And well worth 20c.

Extra Large Huck Honeycomb Damask and Oatmeal Towels, worth double sale price, 19c each.

NAPKINS.

In addition to the many Bargains we are offering in Napkins we have added a Manufacturer's Stock of Sample Napkins, assorted patterns and quality, done up in half dozens, and will be sold for less than half their market value. DON'T FORGET THIS BARGAIN.

QUILTS.

100 Marseilles Quilts, extra large size, assorted patterns, usually sold for $4.00, reduced to $2.50 each. The above are only slightly soiled.

Crochet Spreads, largest size, and (shelf soiled) worth $1.50 and $2.00 each, reduced to 90c and $1.25.

TABLE LINENS.

Don't fail to see those handsome Double Damasks we are SLAUGHTERING for 69c and 98c per yard—the greatest bargain in Table Linens ever put on our counters.

Every article in this Department marked down. Now is the time to lay in a stock of HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

FOR Weak Stomach TAKE ARENDS KUMYSS, MILK CHAMPAGNE (Trade Mark.)

It CURES Dyspepsia, Nausea, Vomiting Gastritis, Heartburn, Biliousness, etc. It is strengthening and highly nourishing, a COMFORT to the sick under all circumstances. It is "the Food" in all fevers. Suitable for infant or adult. It can never do harm, as it is not a drug, but a medicinal (healing) food. Treatise on Kumyss free to any address.

A. AREND, Chemist, Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Reliable Drugs and Medicines. Country orders solicited.

WOMAN'S SECRET.

She is over-worked, poor thing! Proud, honorable, faithful, womanly, she determined to keep expenses down, and do the work herself. Right nobly has she done it, but at terrible cost. The sparkle that was in her eye when she was a bride is gone. Her once plump and rosy cheeks are now hollow and colorless. She used to step lightly and gracefully, but now she drags one foot after the other with painful weariness.

For the sake of the family she does not mention her aching back, her acutely-painful nerves, her rheumatic twinges, her dyspeptic troubles, or the heavy weight she feels in her right side, that tells her her liver is going wrong. She thinks nobody knows about all that, and she will suffer on in quiet and unrepining patience. Alas! her secret is an open one, for it tells its own tale.

Whisper this in her ear, she ought to know it. *Madam, Brown's Iron Bitters will heal your back, calm your nerves, kill your rheumatism, drive out your dyspepsia, and correct your liver.* Dollar a bottle. Nearest druggist.

TOBACCO CHEWERS A REWARD Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great ZOO-ZOO CHEWING TOBACCO TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO. MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.

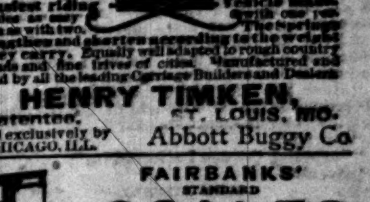
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Contracts taken, large or small, for Memorial Stained Glass Windows, Stained Glass of Every Description, Mosaic, Repousse, Wood Carvings, Embroideries and Hangings for Either Ecclesiastical or Domestic Purposes, And every kind of Interior Decoration for Public or Private Buildings.

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TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding Vehicle made. HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee, ST. LOUIS, MO. Used exclusively by Abbott Buggy Co. CHICAGO, ILL.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1884.

The copartnership heretofore existing between George L. Petersen, John G. Earhuff, and Frank Heinig, doing a Furniture Manufacturing Business at 197 and 199 Wells-st., Chicago, under the firm name of GEO. L. PETERSEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John G. Earhuff retiring. The business will be continued by Geo. L. Petersen and Frank Heinig, who collect all accounts and assume all liabilities.

GEO. L. PETERSEN,
FRANK HEINIG,
JOHN G. EARHUFF.

RUPTURE.

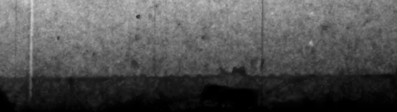
Dr. Parker's Retentive Truss positively cures Rupture. Broken bones become sound under the care of skillful hands and a proper appliance. Dr. Parker has spent over 20 years in attaining his knowledge and experience. Manufacturing all the Trusses and Elastic Stockings for the U. S. Government for pensioners, the Army and Navy, hence a large experience in manufacturing.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.



Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles



A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

THE GRAND JURY.

After Full Explanations of the Law Judge Hawes Proceeds to Examine the Candidates.

He Holds that a Saloonkeeper Is Not Ineligible Provided He Is Otherwise Qualified.

Col. Cleary Excused Because He Is Long on Wheat and Short on Corn—A Special Venire—Instructions.

The anticipated examination of the members of the grand jury as to their qualifications drew a large crowd to the Criminal Court yesterday morning, those present who were specially interested being Mr. Emery A. Storrs, counsel for the Citizens' League; Andrew Paxton, its agent; Mr. C. C. Bonney, Harry Rubens, attorney for the Saloonkeepers' Association, and Peter Hansbrough, its Secretary.

After getting through with the petit jury, whose examination took an hour and a half, Judge Hawes said: "The clerk will now call the names of the grand jury, and those who are here will come forward and be sworn."

State's-Attorney Mills—Before the impaneling of the grand jury begins may I be permitted to inquire if it is your Honor's intention to pursue the same course as to the grand jurors as that pursued in reference to the petit jurors—examine them as to their legal qualifications?

Judge Hawes—O, certainly.

State's-Attorney Mills—That is all I have to say, then.

Judge Hawes—It has always been my practice since I have been on the bench, and always will be so long as I sit on the bench.

The Clerk called the names of J. H. Clark, John Ritchie, George S. Betts, Louis Hutt, J. Kohl, and John Beatty. All answered, and took a position in front of his Honor, and were sworn to answer truly questions touching their qualifications and the sufficiency of their excuses.

JUDGE HAWES.

Judge Hawes—Gentlemen of the jury: I have always made it a practice ever since I have been on the bench to examine both the petit and grand jurors as to their qualifications to serve as jurors unless I know them. I believe I have not had a panel of grand jurors before me for two years or eighteen months. It usually occurs that I am acquainted personally with about half the gentlemen who appear, and I know two or three of you. I have never made it a practice to inquire of any gentleman specially as to his views of the law or any branch of the law. I don't know whether it has come to your notice, but there has been some discussion in the newspapers in regard to the manner in which the present grand jury is made up. Nothing has been brought to my attention to justify me in concluding that the requirements of the law have not been strictly complied with. I do not know that I am justified in saying anything about it in any way, because there is really no question before me. I make it a practice, as I have said, to examine the jurors generally as to their qualifications. Now the qualifications of grand jurors are the same as the qualifications of petit jurors. The statute says that the County Board shall summon twenty-three men from the body of the county, taking them as near as may be proportionately from each town or precinct in the county, and they shall possess the qualifications provided in Sec. 2, which are: That they shall be "inhabitants of the town or precinct not exempt from serving on juries; of the age of 21 years or upwards, and under 60 years old, in the possession of their natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepid; free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understand the English language." You will observe that these qualifications are general in their terms; they exclude no class of citizens; no reference is made to any particular profession or business which any man may follow. Any man who is following any legitimate business or profession is a qualified juror so far as that is concerned—qualified to act as a grand juror. The oath which every grand juror is required to take before entering upon the discharge of his duties is as follows, and I will call your attention to it. The word "presentment" here means finding an indictment against a party charged with a crime:

> You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or shall otherwise come to your knowledge touching the present service; you shall present no person through malice, hatred, or ill-will; nor shall you leave any unpresented through fear, favor, or affection, or for any fee or reward, or for any hope or promise thereof; but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

You will see, gentlemen, that every matter or charge that is brought before you in the proper way demands your consideration; that you take an oath that you will "diligently inquire and true presentment make, without fear or favor, without any ill-will or hatred or malice," but as intelligent, upright, honest citizens. That is the whole of it. Now, I conceive it to be a disqualification for any man to serve as a grand juror or as a petit juror unless he can conscientiously say that he is in favor of the enforcement of the laws. If there is any criminal law upon the statute-books which he has conscientious scruples against enforcing, or which he honestly believes ought not to be enforced and which it is generally conceded by the community at large should be enforced, that man is not qualified to serve as a grand juror—has no business to appear as a grand juror and be sworn in, because he cannot take the oath required of him. The grand jury stands as a censor upon the administration of criminal justice, because they say whether a man is to be prosecuted; he cannot be before he is indicted, except in some cases excepted by the statute. Hence a grand juror ought to be a man of broad philanthropy, sound judgment, who has no undue bias or prejudice, who is in favor of good order and of enforcing all the laws found on the statute-book, where the cases are properly brought before him. I have said this much by reason of the discussion that has been had in the newspapers. And I will say further that I am glad the State's-Attorney has deemed it expedient not to bring the matter up in any way, which I had reason to expect from what I saw in the papers might be done. I think he has shown very good judgment, because there is really no question before the court that I could pass upon; and I say as much as I have said for the satisfaction of all parties that are interested. I find, I may perhaps say further, upon the statute-book a law against the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and to common drunkards. There may be, and probably is, a diversity of opinion among good citizens in the community as to the expediency of vigorously enforcing this law. My own judgment is that it ought to be enforced, the same as any of the other criminal statutes or else repealed. I merely refer to that because it has been a subject of some discussion in the newspapers. We have on our statute book laws against gambling, whether it be in a back room with drawn shutters, or in the Board of Trade alley, or in the bucket-shop, or wherever it may be. I think those laws should be enforced. We have laws against policy and lotteries, aside from our common laws with regard to larceny, burglary, etc. I think the grand jury should consider all these, and under the circumstances, gentlemen, I shall ask you when you are examined, not as a precedent to follow, but for the reason of the newspaper discussion, which I suppose has attracted the attention of the public, if you have any conscientious scruples or objections to the enforcement of all the criminal laws. I suppose you will be honest with me. If you think you are so qualified, I see no good reason why you should not be sworn in as grand jurors to do your duty; and I have no doubt you will do it.

MR. CLARK.

Mr. Clark stated that he was a sewing-machine adjuster at No. 148 Wabash avenue, but was not working at present. That was where he was employed for two years previous to six weeks ago. He was not a married man, and had lived at No. 52 South Green street four years and in the city five. He was a voter, and had not served on a jury within a year.

"Have you any conscientious scruples or objections to the enforcement of all the criminal laws on our statute-books?"

"No, sir."

"Including the one I referred to?"

"No, sir."

JOHN RITCHIE.

John Ritchie said he was in the insurance and real-estate business at Kensington and Pullman; was married and a voter, and had not served on a jury within a year.

"Is there any good reason why you cannot serve now?"

"None whatever that I know of. I have always been emphatically in favor of enforcing all the laws on the statute book."

GEORGE A. BETTS.

George A. Betts stated that he was a dealer in wall-paper, paints, and oils at No. 787 West Madison street, and had been there five or six years; was a married man and a voter.

"Do you wish to be excused?"

"If I have got to serve I would rather do so now than at any other time."

MR. KOHL.

Mr. Kohl said he had not served within a year.

"You are an old citizen?"

"Yes."

"Have you any objections to the enforcement of the criminal laws?"

"I have not."

MR. HUTT.

"You have no excuse," remarked the court to Mr. Hutt. "You are a good man."

"It is not quite a year since I served."

"Do you wish to be excused?"

"I don't know as I have any excuse. I am willing to do my duty as a citizen, and in favor of enforcing all the criminal laws."

"You are the man we are looking for."

JOHN BEATTY.

"You are a good man," said the court to John Beatty. "Have you served within a year?"

"No."

"What are you doing now?"

"Building."

"You haven't any excuse have you?"

"No."

JAMES DONNEGAN.

James Donnegan stated that he had been a resident of Chicago for twenty years, and ran a sailing-vessel on the lake; was a married man, and had lived at No. 11 Depuyster street about two years. He was in favor of enforcing the laws.

MICHAEL BRENNAN.

Michael Brennan, of No. 172 Pacific avenue, said he was a shoemaker when he worked.

"What are you doing now?"

"I haven't done anything for some time. My health failed."

"How long since you have been in business?"

"Three or four years."

"I will excuse you," remarked the court.

FRED ZACHARIAS.

Fred Zacharias said he used to keep a flour and feed store, but was now farming.

"You understand the English language pretty well?"

"Enough, I think."

He had not served within a year.

"Any reason why you should not do so now?"

"Not that I know of."

COL. P. M. CLEARY.

P. M. Cleary was the next one questioned.

"Col. Cleary?" said the court.

"No, your Honor."

"Have you served within a year?"

"I belave it was about fifteen or sixteen months ago, sir."

"You don't come within the exceptions."

State's-Attorney Mills—You were foreman of one grand jury?

"Yes, sir. I don't know how I acted meself. I will lave that to the State's-Attorney."

State's-Attorney Mills—If I were the judge I should say most magnificently.

Col. Cleary (aside)—Thank ye; will ye have a small bottle? [To the court] I had enough to do.

"Have you any conscientious objections to the enforcement of criminal laws?"

"I always was a law-abiding citizen, and I have always on all occasions done all I could to enforce the laws of the country."

The court—I guess you'll do.

Col. Cleary—But, Judge, I have something else to say to your Honor.

The court—Don't make it long.

Col. Cleary—Not very long. But I wish that ye would excuse me on the ground——

The court—I can't excuse you.

Col. Cleary—When ye hear what I have to say may be ye will; though I am perfectly willing to serve I'll have to ask your Honor to excuse me.

The court—Go on.

Col. Cleary—Becase I can't spare the time. I have been very busy, indeed, and I have a great deal of stuff on hand that I have got to see about.

The court—Oh, well——

Col. Cleary—And it requires me attention, Judge, every day.

"What is your business?"

"I belong to the Boord of Trade, and have for thirty-three years."

"Those gentlemen up there can get along without——"

"I am long on corn and short on wheat. [Laughter.] And ye would do me a great favor if ye would excuse me, becase it's a great sacrifice for me to come over here. Those people seems to laugh at me suggistion. If they was in my fix they would be very sincere."

The Court—I don't know whether it is worse to be long on corn and short on wheat or long on wheat and short on corn, but let the Colonel be excused.

"Thank you," said the Colonel, and he ran off to see how the market stood, not stopping to open the "small bottle."

ROBERT KUHLMAN.

Robert Kuhlman, of No. 647 West Twelfth street, said he was a saloonkeeper, but had no scruples against enforcing all the laws.

MAURITZ WASSERMAN.

Mauritz Wasserman said he was a "capitalist." He had kept a restaurant and saloon, but sold out two months ago.

"You are doing no business now?"

"No."

He was not married, and had no objections to enforcing all the criminal laws.

MICHAEL M'GEARY.

Michael McGeary, a laborer, was excused because he was 65 years old.

ANSON GORTON.

"I presume you have no excuse," said the court to Anson Gorton.

"No," was the reply.

GEORGE HOGEMAN.

George Hogeman, a cabinetmaker by trade, said he wasn't doing anything just now, but worked for the County Treasurer when the taxes were collected.

He didn't wish to serve unless the court wanted him to, and was excused.

FRANK BECKER.

Frank Becker, who keeps a hotel and saloon in the Town of Lake, said he had no conscientious scruples against enforcing the laws.

ALLISON KITTERING.

Allison Kittering, the keeper of a hardware store, said the same.

THOMAS DENNIS.

Thomas Dennis, who is doing nothing now, but is employed in the County Treasurer's office in the summer, also passed the ordeal.

"You have no excuse, Mr. Agnew?"

"No, sir; and no conscientious scruples as to the enforcement of the laws."

TWO MORE.

Fred Le Balm and Peter Peyer were accepted.

A SPECIAL VENIRE.

As four had been excused and two did not answer—Michael J. Corcoran, saloonkeeper, and William Freise—a special venire to complete the panel was ordered. The six, who made their appearance at 2 o'clock, were Charles F. Love, of No. 381 Oak street; George Ralph, No. 526 Centre avenue; Stephen Wheeler, Englewood; John Sielheimer, No. 207 North avenue; John O'Neil, No. 240 Chestnut street; and Henry Esdohr, Jefferson.

The court asked them a few questions and was satisfied with their answers.

SWORN AND INSTRUCTED.

Louis Hutt was appointed foreman, and then the twenty-three were sworn.

After giving them the usual instructions as to their duties, Judge Hawes said:

> It is customary for the court, when there has been an unusual outbreak of crime or special violation of any particular section of the Criminal Code, to call the attention of the grand jury to the fact. I am not advised that there is any unusual amount of crime being committed—there is crime enough always in this great city; but I have noticed in the papers—and I suppose that is the source from which the court is to derive its information as to what is going on in the community—that there has been considerable discussion concerning policy shops, and lotteries, and gambling, cemeteries, and deem it my duty to call your attention to the sections of the statutes bearing upon these various crimes. [After reading the statute regarding gambling.] I understand that there have been quite a number of men convicted of gambling, and fined. You will observe by the statute that for the second offense the fine is not less than $500 and confinement in the County Jail for not less than six months. Now, I apprehend that, to a man able to run a common gaming-house, it is not a very serious burden when he is brought up, indicted, and convicted, and fined $100 or $200; but, for the second offense, the punishment is confinement in the County Jail, which is an entirely different thing. Hence it may be well for you, in cases that are brought before you, to consider this matter; for I apprehend that if a few of these gentlemen—if there are such who engage in gambling in this city—are confined in the County Jail for a series of months they will conclude, on the whole, that it is better to close their doors; if not, then the penitentiary awaits them for the third offense. In my judgment the man who knowingly rents his premises for the purposes of gambling is quite as guilty as the man who occupies them. I am unable to draw a distinction between the man who owns the property and voluntarily rents it for a valuable consideration to a gambler and the man who goes in and uses it for gambling. I am not aware that this statute has been enforced against the proprietors. Surely somebody owns the buildings. I can hardly conceive of a case where the owner does not know the nature of the business that is being carried on in his own building. [After reading the statute regarding grave-robbing.] It is charged that this crime has been committed of late to a greater or less extent, and if so it should be inquired into and the parties who are guilty punished. [After reading the statute in relation to gambling in grain.] It is said, and that is the common understanding in the community, that there is a vast amount of gambling in grain, not alone in the rooms where the blinds are pulled down and the community are not supposed to be invited, but in the alleys, in the bucket-shops, so called, and elsewhere, by gentlemen who are "operating," as they say, "on the board," whatever that may mean. Now, I apprehend that gambling is gambling. Although the methods and means may be entirely different the results are equally bad in either case, and it may be questioned whether there is not quite as much gambling in grain, and in stocks, and in other ways, and the influences are not quite as bad upon the community at large, for they extend through the whole State, and perhaps through the country, as is done by those men who are called common gamblers and who are held in disrepute by the community generally. I don't know that anything you can do will break it up, but I understand that it is carried on here; that men who have been in good circumstances, and were reduced through misfortune, finally resort to this miserable mode of eking out a miserable existence by venturing $5, $10, $15, or $20 in these gambling-shops—for they are nothing else. There is legitimate business on the Board of Trade, carried on by business-men. I refer to these outside operations, the influence of which upon the community at large I think is bad. [After reading the statute regarding lotteries.] This question has been discussed, I see, to some extent by the newspapers, which are the medium of public opinion, and the parties who publish them usually know what the public interests are. I understand there are men doing business in the city who are offering inducements by way of prizes. A party goes into a place of business to make a purchase, and if he buys so much, or such an article, prizes are offered. Query, whether they do not come within the meaning of the statute? But it may be possible that these men are doing this business innocently, not knowing that they are violating the law, and, perhaps, they are not in many cases, but in some they are undoubtedly; and hence, if such cases are brought before you, you should inquire in all fairness whether the party knew, or had reason to know, that he was violating the law. If he didn't, and has ceased doing business in that way, whether the interests and welfare of society as a whole demand that he should be indicted is for you to determine. But as to lotteries or policy-shops, as I understand it, they come within the meaning of the statute and ought to be suppressed, for they must have a bad influence upon the community at large, because they induce poor people to invest their money in this way, where the chances for return are very small, and their influence as a whole must be bad.
>
> [After reading the statute in regard to obscene literature.] Now, I understand that there is much of this being done in the city. Certain it is, when we go along in some of the more obscure sections we see posted up in shop windows pictures which are indecent and which ought not to be there. And whether some of our citizens in business on the avenue may not lay themselves open to the charge within the meaning of the statute is very much to be questioned. I know there are different views taken of these things. It is said, "To the pure all things are pure." But the trouble in a great city like this is we are not all pure, and there is a great distinction to be drawn. Here are our children growing up in our homes. They can step into some of the shops, possess themselves of these obscene pictures or books, which certainly have a deleterious effect upon the mind, and come within the law. We see them in the *Police Gazettes*, *Day's Doings*, and *About Towns*. Such pictures ought certainly to be kept in the background, not posted up, so that as children pass on the streets they cannot see them and stop and read about them, and thus destroy their minds and their souls. [After reading the statute regarding the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards.] In regard to that, it is my opinion that that law ought to be enforced. I can well understand that some men who are engaged in the business of selling liquor do not make a practice of selling it to minors, girls and boys, and no doubt a saloonkeeper may be caught doing it when, if he knew the fact, he wouldn't have done it. But there are in this city, I am advised, certain saloons where the keepers make no efforts to clear out the boys and girls who come in to loaf their time away, engage in games, and drink intoxicating liquors. If any such cases are brought before you it is your duty to see that the parties are properly presented. You are of course to exercise your good judgment. If a man who keeps a respectable saloon—a place where he doesn't allow children and vagrants and vagabonds to congregate, but drives them out, and keeps his place clear—happens to get caught selling liquor to a minor, and doesn't do it as a rule, it is for you to consider whether that man ought to be presented. Probably you would say not because there was no criminal intent. But, on the other hand, where, as I have had brought before me on several occasions, women keep saloons, and seem to make no discrimination whatever, allowing girls and boys to congregate and mingle with thieves, and drink whenever they please and play games—such parties, if brought to your attention, ought to be made to feel the consequences of the violation of this statute.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The grand jury then retired, and the first thing brought to their attention was the lottery business, which they forthwith proceeded to investigate.

THE BRIDEWELL.

Annual Reports—An Economical Management—Interesting Statistics.

The Board of Inspectors of the bridewell have issued their annual report, with reports of the Superintendent and City Physician, for the year 1883. The report shows that the cash receipts during the year were $65,883, while the expenses were $61,215 on general account and $3,291 for permanent works, showing a balance of $4,668 to credit on general expense account, a result which is regarded as highly satisfactory. Additional prison-room is badly wanted, the accommodations for separate imprisonment in the male prison being but about one-third of the actual requirements. A percentage of the receipts from liquor licenses is suggested as the most feasible means for raising the necessary funds to build a new prison.

Prior to the opening of this prison twelve years ago, under a new system of management, the Superintendent received a salary from the city and a per diem price for boarding the inmates. Under the former system and at the price then charged for dieting the prisoners—23 cents per day each—the cost to the city during this period would have been $484,489; while the cost under the present system has been but $159,715, being a saving of $324,773 to the city in this item alone, and the food given now is quite as good as that furnished then.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Superintendent's report shows that the prisoners received from the Criminal Court during the year numbered only 118, as against 182 for the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that criminals prefer the laxity of discipline and freedom from enforced labor which they find in a jail to the discipline of an industrial house of correction, and by the aid of attorneys and officials they often manage to get sent to the place they prefer. The report argues that the jail should be, and was intended to be, simply a place for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and not a prison for those undergoing sentence. Nonintercourse between prisoners and the more than self-supporting proceeds of the prisoners' labor are the especial advantages the bridewell offers over the jail. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 7,058, of whom 5,346 were males and 1,712 females. The daily average for the year was 650. The number of inmates at the close of the year was 864, as against 566 at the close of the previous year. The offenses of the prisoners for the year were: Violation of city ordinances, 6,686; violation of town and village ordinances, 250; misdemeanors and felonies, 122. Of those committed for violation of the city ordinances many were charged with crime, and should have been committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Many of the so-called petty offenders are skilled members of the criminal class. They are not only petty thieves, but burglars and highwaymen, as circumstances give them the opportunity. The report then dwells on the absurdity of sentencing known thieves to pay fines, and the necessity for heavy sentences in order to break up gangs of criminals and stamp out such crimes as highway robbery.

DETAILED STATISTICS.

The detailed statistics given by the Superintendent shows that the ages of the prisoners ranged from 8 to 80; 335 were 15 years old and under; 1,004 were from 15 to 20 years old; 1,206 from 21 to 25; 1,184 from 26 to 30; 1,873 from 31 to 40; 990 from 41 to 50; and 466 from 51 to 80.

The total number of prisoners released during the year was 6,760, of whom only 5,090 were discharged because their sentences had expired. No less than 604 prisoners—almost 10 per cent of the total number of inmates—were pardoned during the year by his Honor, Mayor Harrison.

Of the prisoners received, 3,648 admitted having been imprisoned before, and 3,410 claimed to be in on first commitment. Color: whites, 6,689; blacks, 369. Married, 2,030; single, 5,028. The nativity of the prisoners and their parents shows some curious facts: 3,367 of the prisoners were of Irish parentage, and of these 1,617 had been born in Ireland; 754 were of German parentage, and of these 597 had been born in Germany; excluding these two countries, 1,639 were of foreign parentage, of whom 1,323 had been born abroad. This leaves 3,521 prisoners who were born in the United States, while only 1,639 of these were of United States parentage. Divided by occupations, the male prisoners included 1,360 laborers, 328 teamsters, 253 painters and glaziers, 252 sailors, 196 hostlers, 166 carpenters, 156 clerks, 118 waiters, 104 shoemakers, 104 butchers, and 104 firemen. The are 36 bartenders, 87 cooks, 60 bakers, 4 grocers, and 3 saloonkeepers among the list of those numbering less than 100 for a given occupation, and 79 bootblacks and 84 newsboys show up on the same list. The report concludes with tables of the receipts and expenses, employment of prisoners and the proceeds of their work, and other matters of detail.

SEVENTY YEARS.

The Second Presbyterian Church Extends to the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson a Reception.

He Was Its First Pastor, and the Occasion Was His Seventieth Birthday—The Guests, the Welcome, and the Response.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, at the suggestion of the older members, gave the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patterson a reception last evening, yesterday being his 70th birthday. He was the first pastor of the church, and its guide for thirty-two years, retiring in 1873. Every Presbyterian, however, knows him, and not only many of those who sat in front of him when he preached, but those who attended the services of his successors, and other ministers, were present to do him honor. The parlors where Dr. and Mrs. Patterson received their friends were tastefully decorated with flowers. Among the 600 ladies and gentlemen in the room were the following:

THOSE PRESENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Enos Ayers,
Judge Doolittle,
Dr. Merriman,
Prof. Z. Grover,
Rev. E. R. Davis,
Rev. J. H. Trowbridge,
William Bross,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Barrows,
Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Quinlan,
Miss Quinlan,
Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Foote,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Maginness,
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patterson Jr.,
Rev. Dr. Noble,
Mrs. R. N. Isham,
Dr. Merriam,
Misses Patterson,
J. H. Wicker,
George C. Benton,
Rev. Henry C. Granger,
H. D. Penfield,
Rev. Dr. Noyes,
Rev. Dr. Lorimer,
Mrs. Oscar F. Avery,
Mrs. George Armour,
Dr. H. A. Johnson,
Judge Hawley,
Col. E. G. Hammond,
Mrs. Edward Ely,
Mrs. T. B. Blackstone,
Mrs. Dr. Wood,
Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ralston,
Rev. Dr. Burroughs,
John Crerar,
E. A. Burbank,
Rev. Mr. Ensign,
George Boss,
Jos. Titus,
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ward,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Averill,
Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Swazey,
Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr.,
Mrs. James A. Smith,
Judge Skinner,
Albert Keep,
Prof. Skinner,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bishop,
Misses Woodbridge,
Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Laflin,
Mrs. Gen. Webster,
Misses Madeira,
Miss Horiot,
Mrs. George Armour,
Miss Coffin,
Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Magruder,
Misses Purington,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McPherson,
Rev. John Covert,
J. H. Dunham,
Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd,
James Wadsworth,
Mrs. John King,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Banks,
C. H. Fargo,
Mrs. Willing,
Miss Willing,
Miss Gray,
Miss Dunham,
D. B. Cooke,
Mrs. H. E. Henderson,
Col. and Mrs. Balcom,
Deacon Benton,
Mr. Giles,
Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor Adams,
Ira Buell,
Dr. and Mrs. E. Andrews,
B. F. Gallup,
Rev. J. S. K. McClure,
Edward Brust,
Mrs. Mather,
R. A. Patterson,
Giles W. Kay,
Father Kent,
Rev. Herrick Johnson,
J. A. Farwell,
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gray,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tuthill,
Oscar Ely,
Miss Ely,
Mrs. Hjorstberg,
Mr. and Mrs. George High,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams,
B. A. Ulrich,
John Woodbridge,
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford,
Prof. Swing,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Isham,
Mrs. Peter Page,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks,
Mrs. Joseph Medill,
Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell,
E. W. Densmore,
Miss Densmore,
Judge and Mrs. Tree,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Webster,
J. H. Bloom,
Misses Bocken,
Misses Mitchell,
Mrs. Galloway,
Judge Freer,
Judge Hawes,
John Wentworth.

A little after 9 the people took seats in the pews, and Prof. Havens rendered some beautiful selections on the organ, the choir sang "Give Thanks," by Lydenham, and Miss Powers "Children's Home," by Cowen.

THE WELCOME.

The Rev. Dr. McPherson then bid all welcome, especially the former parishioners, as all were Dr. Patterson's debtors. He was sorry that of the twenty-six original members only one [Mrs. Gen. Webster] was able to be present. Seven were living, and four of them were active members. While changes have been going on in all the great essentials the church was still unchanged, Dr. Patterson's impress being stamped upon it. Not only was the Second Church indebted to him, but the city and the Presbyterian denomination throughout the Northwest, and all Christian churches for his work in this commercial and moral centre. He still had the heart of youth under the head of old age, and his sympathies were with every struggle that came up. In bidding him welcome to his old home, all would express that wish that four score years might not bring labor and sorrow to him, but vigor and power.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Letters of regret were read from the following:

Sylvester Willard, of Auburn, N. Y., one of the original elders; J. M. Sterleview, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. U. P. Ayers, Jacksonville; William Adams, Fall River, Mass.; Prof. F. W. Fisk, T. M. Post, St. Louis; President and Mrs. Carter, Williamstown, Mass.; Prof. John H. Hewitt, Williamstown, Mass.; the Professors at Lane Theological Seminary; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Blackburn, Cincinnati; J. S. Farrand, Detroit; the Rev. D. J. Johnson, Springfield, Ill.; the Rev. H. D. Jenkins, Freeport; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Wight, Bay City, Mich.; George L. Raymond, Princeton.

DR. PATTERSON'S RESPONSE.

Dr. Patterson, who was warmly greeted when he rose, expressed his embarrassment, and said it was a trial for a man to speak of himself. But as he was expected to say a few words he would do so. He heartily thanked the pastor and members of the church who conceived the idea of the reception, and also his friends from other churches who were there, assuring them that that evening would be among the greenest spots in his memory as long as he lived. He then referred briefly to the church from its organization in 1842, attributing its progress and success not to himself, but to an exceptionally wise session and membership. God had been wonderfully gracious to the Second Church, and he hoped the present pastor might long continue to lead this people into green pastures and beside still waters. Since he came to Chicago in 1842 the Presbyterian churches had grown from two to forty, and the ministry from two to thirty-five or forty. He had arrived at the age of 70 years. It didn't seem to him as if that were possible, as he seemed to be as young as he was fifteen or twenty years ago. His life had been full of happiness and comfort, for the most part attended with many providential blessings, and, he trusted, with very many spiritual blessings. During all that period, since he received his theological education, he had never seen occasion to change in essential particulars the faith which he first espoused. He still held fast, and expected to go into the next world to meet his Maker, in the confidence that, substantially, that faith would be found to be the true one set forth in the revelations of God, and be rejoiced to know that the Second Church was to be led by a pastor that would still teach the same truths, still proclaim the same Gospel in its purity to be the means of sanctification, of strength, and salvation to this people. This was a good time of the world in which to live, and he hoped that for those who were to come after a still brighter period was drawing near. He had always been hopeful of the future, and trusted that those who outlived him would rejoice in manifestations of God's gracious favor to his church such as those who were soon to pass off the stage had never seen. He wished to live some years yet to see what God had in store for his church, this city, the country, and the world, but, if not, he trusted he should be permitted to look down and see the great events to occur.

He then pronounced the benediction.

At 10 o'clock an excellent supper was served in the Sunday-school room.

A GREAT FRENCH DETECTIVE.

Paris News: The terror of the Paris evil doer is five feet in his stockings. His acte de naissance declares him to be 48 years old, but he looks younger, although the close cropped auburn beard is streaked with gray and his forelock has been taken off by time. He has candid blue eyes, scarcely concealed by rimless glasses, a straight nose, and a well-formed mouth, with a magnificent set of teeth. The appearance of M. Mace is a decided contradiction to the preconceived idea of a detective. The first floor room in which he sits plainly shows, however, the owner's profession. The faded photographs on the walls, the portraits of criminals, the keys, the black velvet mask of Mme. Legras, with a large glove which belonged to the same interesting personage, go to make up a veritable museum of evidence by which crime may be traced to its primary cause. The same remark would apply to the objects that literally crowd the shelves of an enormous cupboard with glass doors behind the comfortable arm-chair of the Paris chief of public safety, repellant fac-similes of individuals of both sexes, a yard or so of whipcord, a small and murderous-looking steel hammer, little wooden trays filled with false coins, a formidable though miniature array of burglars' tools in tiny ivory boxes not unlike those used for rosaries, a reduced model of the gallows flanked by another one of the guillotine, these are but a hundredth part of the bric-à-brac of crime that stares at the visitor in this melodramatic cabinet. They are some of the pieces de conviction which M. Mace has obtained at the yearly sale. "They'll be nice little mementos of the past when I retire, which I mean to do shortly," says M. Mace, as he points them out and calmly tells the tale connected with them. "I mean to grow roses and do a little bit of fishing," continues the custodian of Paris safety. "After thirty years of hard work, during which I have not had time to read a novel, I think I am fairly entitled to a holiday for the remainder of my life."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THEY WANT STREET-CARS.

ANOTHER AGITATION FOR THEM IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The property-owners of the north half of the Fourteenth Ward are again agitating the project of a street-railway through that section of the city, and last evening held a largely-attended meeting at the corner of Wabansia avenue and Commercial street to consider the most available means of furthering the project. M. C. Franey, called to the chair, said his portion of the city had no gas, no sewers, and no means of communication with down-town. There were several plans suggested for routes of a street-railway to connect with either the West Side or the North Side lines. Ex-Ald. McGrath, who a year ago interviewed the West Side Company in regard to the subject of extending a line through this portion of the ward, said there were two plans brought forward at that time—one for a line on the Elston road and one on the following route: Milwaukee avenue to Noble, Noble to Blackhawk, Blackhawk to Holt, Holt to North avenue, North avenue to Ashland avenue, Ashland avenue to its terminus at Clybourn place. The company had at that time rejected the former route on account of its crossing four railroad tracks, but had thought more favorably of the Ashland avenue route after an extended survey of the territory through which it passed. The following committee was appointed to confer with the West Side Company this morning to learn its intentions regarding the construction of a line on this route or any other it may decide upon: J. J. McGrath, F. Jones, Henry Hoepe, J. Lint, S. Atchison, Otto Sohn, M. C. Franey, L. H. Lyons, Jacob Craton, and John L. Manning. The committee will report next Monday evening. If the railway company is adverse to the construction of a line through the neighborhood a 'bus company, with a capital stock of $100,000, is threatened.

HIGH-SCHOOL LITERATURE.

A SPECIMEN FOR THE CONTEMPLATION OF LOVERS OF THE CLASSICS.

Last Sunday this paper printed a letter from a young woman who said that she was a member of the Latin class of the West Division High-School, and complained of the language used by the teacher of the class—telling them to shut up, etc. The Principal of the school was questioned on the subject, it being deemed advisable to find out if the study of the dead languages was provocative of these amenities of speech. He denied that he had ever said anything of the sort, and did not think that any of the other teachers would do so. Now comes a member of the senior class who wants to defend some one from the charge made by the young woman. The author of the note brought it in person, and said that he had written it. Here it is, just as he wrote it. What the qualifications in Latin of the senior may be it is not safe to say, but he does not appear to have paid much attention to the insignificant studies of spelling, grammar, and composition while making his way through the grammar and the high-school. If this note is a fair specimen of the results of the high culture in the Chicago high-schools it might be well for the Board of Education to lop off a few of the fancy branches and hire a spelling-master:

> there being but one male teacher in our school besides our principal who teaches latin I can readily immagine whom you meant in Sunday's edition I will say in the first place I am a senior & that I am in that Gentlemans class now and have been in his classes for more than a year. that I know no teacher in the High Schools of Chicago who is liked better by his pupils than He. I have been in Chicago Schools since I was five years old and there is no teacher that I have had that I liked better I will also say that there is every thing gentlemanly in his conduct every thing kind in his manners. and his recitations are most interesting. there are some scholars who attend the high school who could not get along with an angel. those you can find in Room 4 W D. High School. among them is that party who wrote those reform epitephs.

AN OFF-DAY ON THE BOARD.

NONE OF THE USUAL EXCITEMENT IN THE PITS AND ONLY A FAIR AMOUNT OF TRADING.

Trading began yesterday morning rather dull and limited, but shortly became more animated, and swelled in volume until at the close the aggregate of speculative transactions was fair. There was an entire absence of excitement in the pits, and no article on the list developed any special feature. It was, in fact, rather an off-day.

Hancock, the most industrious of scalpers, was absent from the wheat-pit when the bell rang at half-past 9, and the market in consequence lacked the vim he often infuses into it early in the day. Business was fairly started, after something of a wait, by Hobbs and Adams, who proceeded to bid up prices three-eighths above the opening, until 96⅛ was reached for May. The bears then took their innings, and, with Kershaw, Poole, Murray, Young, Lester, and Schwartz & Dupee foremost in the ranks, hammered prices down to 95⅜ by about an hour's easy work. Roche then stepped forward and bid for half a million, and, with Leopold Bloom as an efficient aide, accomplished a reaction of three-eighths, the market closing at 1 o'clock at 96⅛. Business was entirely local, and of a scalping character. Much bluffing was indulged in.

Corn was active and dealt in to a fair extent. New York sold largely, and the room operators, together with a few country speculators, bought to a corresponding extent. Adams was the heaviest purchaser of May, taking all that was offered him. The range of fluctuations was narrow, and the close about 57⅛—the opening figure. As in wheat, no new development was reached.

The influences of the "off-day" extended to the provision pit, which presented a quiet scene. Mess pork sold up slightly, it was supposed, on account of Armour's purchasing. "He has been buying steadily for two weeks," said a well-posted trader.

During the morning the activity of the New York stock market proved alluring to the professional speculators, and a number of them made handsome turns. A prominent grain speculator, who is looked upon at present as the leading bull in wheat, is said to have cleared $100,000 selling stocks short in the last few weeks.

On the call wheat largely monopolized the somewhat limited trading. A firmer feeling prevailed and prices advanced a fraction all around.

On the curb later wheat was bid up the 96⅜ cents, making an improvement for the day of about half a cent, and in corn of about the same.

The unexpected firmness of after-hours trading made many bulls of the gossiping loungers. Bets were freely made that wheat would sell for a dollar this week. Night messages were also tinged with the improved feeling, and better prices were predicted. A few operators traveled from office to office selling small lots, in obedience to the principle many follow of "coppering" the majority's talk.

A PRINCE IN TROUBLE.

Philadelphia *Call:* Prince of Wales—Don't you think, ma, that you should help me pay off my debts. It will only take about a million pounds, and——

Queen Vic.—Good gracious, boy, are you crazy? A million pounds! and three cows on my Jersey farm have been dry for two months!

The Prince—But think of the millions that you own outside of the Jersey farm.

Queen Vic.—Mere trifles, boy, mere trifles; only enough to keep me from want in my old age.

The Prince—Well, if you won't help me, the tradesmen will enter suit.

Queen Vic.—Why don't you earn the money yourself? Go to America and lecture.

The Prince—It would not pay. The Americans would laugh at my drawling pronunciation.

Queen Vic.—That is true. Let me see. What can you do? You can't act; you can't sing; you can play the banjo, of course, but that is of no use without the clog dance, and you don't know that. Oh! I have it. Write to that dear, good, kind Mr. Barnum. Perhaps he will give you a job to ride on his new white elephant.

"BOILING OIL INTERNALLY."

Paris *American Register:* A thoughtful housewife is the Queen of Italy, who, on hearing of the intended visit of the Crown Prince to Rome, at once ordered a German cuisinière in order to treat her guest to his favorit home dishes. She was heard to say that she well remembered her grandfather, the late King John of Saxony, smilingly confide to her after one of those regular Italian dinners, "I have, indeed, been worse off today than the ancient Christian martyrs. They had boiling oil applied to their bodies externally; I, alas, had to take it internally."

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor Returns Without His Approval the Ordinance of the Union Iron and Steel Company.

The Ordinance Amended and Passed—Action as to the Exposition Building—Reward for the Olsen Murderers.

The City Council met last night. The Mayor returned without his approval the ordinance concerning the Union Iron & Steel Company laying railroad tracks. He stated in his message that it was the first time he had ever returned an ordinance because enough had not been granted. The company refused to accept the ordinance because the term of ten years was entirely too short, and the suggestion was made that twenty be substituted. Another objection by the company is in relation to that part regarding the track on Ashland avenue. In this the Mayor does not agree with them, as he believes unauthorized tracks should be forced from every street whenever practicable. He suggested a compromise to the effect that the Iron & Steel Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company should relinquish all right or pretended right to operate tracks on Ashland avenue in perpetuity, and for such relinquishment recommended the granting of the use of such track for ten years, and no longer, and at the end of that time the track to be removed. He also suggested the right of the Council at any time to order the removal of the track from the west side of the avenue to the east side thereof.

A RECONSIDERATION.

The vote whereby the ordinance was passed was reconsidered.

Ald. Lawler thought that the ordinance should be passed as amended. He had heard that unless the ordinance was passed the company intended to remove the works elsewhere.

Ald. Cullerton—That is all bluff.

Ald. Sheridan—It is not all bluff, and I know that the company has been talking of taking the works to South Chicago.

Continuing, Ald. Sheridan said he hoped the ordinance would pass, and that Gould would not succeed in getting the Union Iron & Steel Company at South Chicago in order to help him build up a Gould city. He knew that such a scheme was on foot, and hoped that the City Council would help to defeat it.

Ald. Cullerton asked for an explanation from the Mayor in regard to the relinquishment of the rights to the tracks on Ashland avenue. The Mayor said that the Union Iron & Steel Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad would surrender all rights to the tracks on Ashland avenue at the end of ten years.

Ald. Cullerton then said he was satisfied, and withdrew his motion to refer.

The ordinance was passed by a vote of 33 to 1, Ald. Walsh voting in the negative.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The Clerk read the message from the Mayor demanding possession of the Lake-Front from the Exposition Company, and the action of the company thereon, which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

Ald. Wickersham said it was being used as an argument outside against the Democratic Convention coming here that there would be no building for it.

Ald. Cullerton was in favor of acting on the matter at once, and said that he believed the stockholders were in earnest when they said they would tear the building down. He maintained that any Alderman who was appointed on the committee to secure the Democratic Convention here was not true to his trust if he voted against the Exposition.

Ald. Colvin said the Alderman evidently referred to him when he spoke of the Democratic Convention, as he was a member of the committee. In the first place the new Board of Trade Building could be used, and in the second place the Exposition Building would not be torn down.

The majority report of the Finance Committee requiring a rental of $500 was concurred in by the following vote:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Follansbee, Foss, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Gaynor, Walsh, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Lyke, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, Geohegan, Manierre—24.

Nays—Wetherell, Sheridan, White, Dalton, Ryan, Schack, Quinn, Elsfeldt, Colvin—9.

The following is the report:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to make and execute in the name of the City of Chicago an agreement with the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company permitting the said company to occupy the premises on the Lake-Front, now occupied by said company, for the consideration of $500 per annum, commencing Dec. 18, 1882, and upon such terms and conditions as to the Mayor shall seem proper and necessary for the conservation of the rights and interests of the city in the premises, such permission to be revocable at any time by the City Council of the City of Chicago.

Provided, however, Such permission shall also be upon the further condition, that said Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company shall continue to permit the present quarters now occupied by the Fire Department in the Exposition Building free of charge, in addition to the sum herein required.

Resolved, That the resolution passed Dec. 18, 1882, fixing the amount at $10,000, to be paid by said Exposition Company for the ground aforesaid, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the Committee on Schools recommending the purchase of a school site on the southwest corner of Illinois and Cass streets, with a frontage on Illinois street of 150 feet, for $33,000, came up as a special order, and was concurred in.

The ordinance giving permission to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to construct a track on Brown street, between Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, was adopted.

A communication was received from the County Commissioners asking for a rebate of water rates for the Cook County Hospital.

Ald. Hildreth said that the hospital was not a charitable institution, but was maintained by the taxpayers. He considered it an insult to send such a communication to the Council.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Lyke presented an extensively-signed petition asking that the City Council offer a reward for the capture of the party or parties who murdered Amelia Olsen.

Ald. White introduced an order authorizing the Mayor and Chief of Police to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Amelia Olsen, such money to be paid out of any unexpended balance now in the City Treasury.

The order was unanimously passed.

The Council adjourned.

BACK TO HIS PA.

S. C. Griggs Jr. Leaves the Leland and Tarries under the Parental Roof.

News: S. C. Griggs Jr., the 10-cent capitalist whose nautical experiences were recently described in the *Daily News*, has gone home to his pa. He went from the Leland Hotel, where he had a suite of rooms on the parlor floor which commanded a view of the lake and the avenue.

Mr. Griggs engaged his rooms at the hotel in April. The grandeur of the out-of-the-window scenery dazed his vision so that he could see no magnificence in his apartments. The old chandelier got ripe and dropped from the iron twig which it had topped for years. In due time the twig blossomed anew—at a cost of $300. The old carpet was put aside for something more elegant—$500. The old lambrequins came down and others went up—$200 for the round trip. The nail-holes in the wall exposed the vulgar sight of lime, and gravel, and hair. They were covered up by the artist's masterpieces at $250 a nail-hole—$1,000. The young man's doeskin breeches were too elegant to accord with plush furniture. The plush had to go—new furniture, $1,000. In a room whose luxuriance was measured by $3,500—and a mortgage—Mr. Griggs spent many months. At a distance of one mile from the breakwater he watched the beating billows with a courageous air. His menu was selected. The best servants bowed to his beckoning.

Six weeks ago there was a change. It had been a fortnight since Mr. Griggs had talked through the cashier's window. Mr. Leland "dunned" him. Griggs was told that either the money or the rooms would be acceptable. He gave up the rooms. Mr. Leland resisted his effort to remove the furniture. Barring his wife, a carpetbag, and a few minor articles, young Griggs went to his pa empty-handed.

He had obtained a portion of the purchase-money spent for his furniture from Mr. A. W. Eckert, and had given as security a mortgage on the furniture for $1,300. Legal proceedings ensued. A Sheriff's sale of the goods has been ordered for Jan. 26. Mr. Leland, whose board bill amounts to nearly $300, has bought out Mr. Eckert's claim, and will hold the property for the joint amount. The sale was delayed in order that Mr. Griggs or his friends could have a chance to pay the bill. At a late hour yesterday Mr. Griggs was keeping his money and allowing Mr. Leland to hold the furniture.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York.

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E PUBLIC:

THE COURTS.

A Bridge Company Gets a $150,000 Decree—The Busse Family—Wants to Change His Name—The Record.

The Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company Gets a Handsome Decree.

A final decree was entered yesterday in the case of the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company. This was a bill to compel the defendants to pay certain tolls and guaranteed sums under an agreement made in 1869, and was argued before Judge Harlan in July last on exceptions to the Master's report. The decree overrules all the exceptions and finds that the complainant is entitled to recover of the defendants the sum of $146,094.39, with interest from March 1, 1883, amounting in all to $153,791.29. The defendants guaranteed the payment of tolls to a certain amount by the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway, which railway is now leased to them. The complainant charges there has been a deficiency in the tolls since 1874. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Items.

In the Circuit Court last Saturday a trespass suit was commenced by Christian C. Busse against Max Sorgatz, the same being suppressed until yesterday. Busse, who is a contractor and builder of this city, was married Jan. 29, 1877, to Ida Speer at Richland Centre, Wis., and has lived with her until the last few weeks. He alleges that he has discovered that Sorgatz, on numerous occasions between Sept. 13 and Oct. 24, 1883, debauched his wife and alienated her affections from her husband, through no fault of his, and now Sorgatz admits that he has done so and makes open boasts of his action. Busse further recites that Sorgatz had attempted to blackmail his wife by threats to publish her shame. All this has been the cause of great damage to plaintiff, the amount whereof cannot be fixed definitly, but which he thinks will reach $5,000. In order to hold Sorgatz, he further asked for a capias against him. Judge Barnum granted the writ, fixing bail at $5,000. After beginning the suit, however, Mr. Busse seems to have changed his mind, for Sorgatz was liberated from jail Sunday, it is understood, on his promise to leave town for a consideration and his agreement not to prosecute Busse Jr. for the pounding the latter gave him one day last week.

John Frederick Schumacher filed a petition in the Circuit Court asking that his name and that of his wife and daughter be changed to that of Prebel. He says he was born in 1858, and soon after his birth his father deserted his mother, and she resumed her maiden name of Prabel. He has always been known by that name, but desires to have the legal right to use it.

Barbara Bednar, administratrix of Frank Bednar, brought suit to recover $5,000 damages of the Pennsylvania Company. Frank was run over a few months ago by one of the defendant's engines and fatally injured.

Before Judge Gary a jury is engaged in trying the suit brought by Laura S. Newhall against the Village of Hyde Park. April 9, 1883, plaintiff fell on an alleged defective sidewalk at the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth street and Hyde Park avenue, and she claims to have been injured internally and so seriously that it will require $19,000 to indemnify her.

Michael Hutchinson commenced an action yesterday in the Superior Court against the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company to recover $20,000 as compensation for being thrown out of a carriage while crossing defendant's tracks.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—155, Fairbank et al. vs. Spalding; court having considered finds issues for defendant.—179, Pirie vs. same; issues for plff.—180, Goetz vs. same; same ord.—181, Burke vs. same; same ord.—182, Mandel vs. same; same ord.—183, Wilson vs. same; same ord.—172, Leahy vs. same; same ord.—226, Same vs. same; same ord.—276, Elgin Nat. Watch Co. vs. same; same ord.—277, Same vs. same; same ord.—300, Same vs. same; same ord.—440, Same vs. same; same ord.—413, Chicago Tyre Spring Works Co. vs. same; issue for deft. and mo. for n. t.—242, Same vs. same; same ord.—451, Same vs. same; same ord.—281, Wilson vs. Spalding; issues for deft.—332, Keith vs. Same; same ord.—333, Hitchcock vs. Same; same ord.—334, Burke vs. same; same ord.—335, Goetz vs. same; same ord.—336, Brown vs. same; same ord.—337, Sweet vs. same; same ord.—338, Mandel vs. same; same ord.—343, Wagner vs. same; issues for plff.—513, C., St. L. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Townsend; mo. to strike out dmr and pleas to pet. sub. and taken under advisement.—297, Williams vs. Wright; lv. to file spcl. ples.—103, McKay vs. Irvine; trial concluded and jury to be charged in the morning.

Chancery orders—Earl vs. Earl; mo. to dis. for want of jurisdiction ovld. and deft. ruled to ans. forthworth.—Union Mutual Life-Ins. Co. vs. Burroughs; Bridget Tierney ruled to show cause Monday next at 10 o'clock why she should not surrender possession of No. 3518 Cottage Grove avenue.—Scribner vs. Belford, Clarke & Co.; mo. for preliminary injunction ref. to Bishop, Master, to examine bill and proof, and report, and in meantime defts. to do nothing to prejudice rights of complt.—Pope Mfg. Co. vs. Owsley; injunction order as prepared.—Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. vs. P., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.; decree as prepared to be entered by direction of Justice Harlan.—Campbell vs. Stevens; ord. as prepared.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,348—Minnie Louise Wellmann vs. Henry L. C. Wellmann. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. Moore, Purcell & Ashleigh, solrs.

90,349—Elizabeth Gannon vs. William Gannon. Bill for divorce for desertion. Henry McClany, solr.

90,350—Grain Warehousing Co. vs. Charles L. Epps and Joseph F. Green. Asst., $12,000. W. J. Herrick, atty.

90,351—Clara Munek vs. Alexander Munek. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. N. M. Plotke, solr.

90,352—Franklin MacVeagh et al. vs. George Knirsch. Confession of judgment, $481.53. E. T. Gardner, atty.

90,353—Agricultural Ins. Co. vs. Joseph E. Byns. Capias, $[illegible]. Gary, Cody & Gary, attys.

90,354—Marks Swarts et al. vs. Henry A. Anderson. Asst., $1,200. Moses & Newman, attys.

90,355—Thomas Walls vs. David Oppenheimer and Louis Adler. Case, $15,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory.

90,356—Robert F. Shaen et al. vs. H. L. Strauss and I. Mayer. Asst., $300. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,357—Michael Hutchinson vs. St. L. & P. R. R. Co. Case, $20,000. Burke & Hallett, attys.

90,358—Mary Lily Parent vs. Eugene Parent. Bill for divorce for desertion. Ivar L. Phillips, solr.

90,359—The Hintze & Baker Co. vs. Leon Seneschal and Samuel Golding. Confession of judgment, $313.39. W. H. Holden, atty.

90,360—S. B. Boyden vs. George Morgan and David Wylie. Debt, $573; damages, $500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,361—Etta Kiselle vs. Fred Miller Jr. and W. T. Johnson. Asst., $1,000. Bennett & Higgins, attys.

90,362—Jacob Kettner vs. James McNichols, Catherine Nichols, W. D. Kerfoot, and William A. Mangold. Petition for mechanic's lien for $360. Rubens, McGaffey & Ames, solrs.

Suppressed Saturday—90,327, Traders' Bank vs. Charles L. Epps, Joseph F. Greer, Mary M. Epps, and James S. Reed. Creditors' bill, $5,050. Schuyler & Kremer, solrs.

90,363—Henry Levy et al. vs. Martin and Matthew Levy. Asst., $500. Horton, Hoyne & Saunders, attys.

90,364—Frank Smart vs. Jennie E. Smart. Bill for divorce for adultery. Butz & Eschenburg, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—9,421, Newhall vs. Village of Hyde Park; jury to seal and sep.

Judgments—9,539, Charles Denneby vs. Dainel O'Keefe; judgt. on fdg. for plff. and ord. stg. extn. set aside and appld.—9,613, Marks Swarts et al. vs. Harry A. Anderson; judgt. on fdg., $208.50, and genl. and spl. extn.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—10,226, Richardson vs. Olds; dis. n. c.—11,542, Camp vs. Coutant; Henry P. Leach made pty. plff.—6,312, Doane vs. Rockwood; mo. to dis. by sasg. want jurid. ovld., and mo. garn. to be dis. want jurid. ovld.

Judgments—8,800, Thomas A. Pearce et al. vs. John Lindenberger; judgt. $4,280.01, sat. as to garns., and appld.—11,364, Abbott L. Adams et al. vs. Leon Seneschal and Samuel Golding; judgt. $313.39.

Verdict—39,954, City vs. Porter; verdict, $15,840 for land and $[illegible] for bldg.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—9,611, Lewis vs. Levy; appl. dis. with proc. ex. by Isadore Lewy, and appld.—10,001, Chicago L. Co. vs. Huff; dis. n. c.—10,799, C. T. & S. Wks. vs. M. M. Natl. Ins. Co.; garns. to pay money into ct.—11,553, Bogue B. Co. vs. Kauz; lv. to and all papers by chg. name.—11,543, S. Branch L. Co. vs. H. & R. S. Co.; suit dis. n. c.—9,935, Nitche vs. Blanchett; reinstd.—8,809, Fisher vs. Jones; time to file bill of exc. extd. 5 days.—9,599, Stott vs. Ruddick; dis. p. c. and j., w. p.—9,591, Morley vs. Lowell; dis. n. c.

Judgments, 11,363, Abbott L. Adams et al. vs. Leon Seneschal; judgt. $2,846.—9,601, Alexander L. Lieb vs. Annie W. Thayer; judgt. on verd., $1,053.75.—9,333, E. M. Palmer vs. Neil Conley, M. Burns, and Charles E. Erbry; judgt. on verd. dt., $2,000. das. $[illegible] to be discharged.—9,547, John C. Proctor vs. Henry I. and Philander Chase; judgt. on verd., $[illegible].

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—9,634, Abbey vs. Carter; ord. dis. set aside and contd.—10,[illegible], Rexford vs. Short; mo. deft. Valentine lv. to file spl. plea.—9,674, White vs. Burt; dis. p. c. and j.—7,164, Sibley vs. Glover; deft. and judgt. set aside, lv. to amd. by chg. form of action to trover, and rule to pld. in 20 days after notice of fg. of amd. narr.

Verdict—9,333, Herman Woeltgen vs. Dietrich Schackenberg and Heinrich Luehrs; verd. for plff., dams. $[illegible], and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—505, Gates vs. Miller; time to file bond extd. 10 days.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Law orders—182, Dallum vs. Mullally; dis.—915, Stevens vs. Stevens; deft.—1,450, Thompson vs. Thompson; deft.—482, Hamburg vs. Knowlton; mo. for lv. to amd. den., mo. for als. writ ne ex. den., and lv. to file cert. ev. in 15 days.—1,203, Twombly vs. Twombly; rule on deft. to show cause Jan. 26.—1,083, Harnowsky vs. Downey; lv. to deft. Downey to withd. dmr. and ans. filed.—488, Weiland vs. Kobick; dmr. Fred H. Smith ovld., and 5 days to ans.—567, Preston vs. Chicago Rolling Co.; master's rept. on revrs. first acct. confd.—180, Curtis vs. Gage; mo. to strike amdt. to bill from files den., and exc.—1,070, Howard vs. Plows; exns to rpt. ovld.—1,313, Reed vs. Reed; lv. to amd. bill, and mo. to stand.—702, Tallett vs. Tallett; ord. compllng. $50 solr. fees in 5 days, and $25 ex. in 10 days.—1,221, Taylor vs. Taylor; venue chgd. to Circuit Court.—1,221, Kent vs. Hamilton; deft. of Edwin S. and Sophia A. Fowler.—1,222, Same vs. Boone; same.

Decrees—89,066, Hudson vs. Hudson; decree for aly.—1,100, Wood vs. Otto; decree of strict foreclosure.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

6,133—Barbara Bednar, admx. est. Frank Bednar, vs. Pennsylvania Company. Case, $5,000. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

6,134—Antonie Hejhal vs. Joseph Hejhal. Bill for divorce for adultery. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

6,135—Seneca D. Kimbark vs. August Wendel. Asst., $[illegible]. John H. Hamline, atty.

6,136—Petition of John Frederick Schumacher et al. to change names. Pedrick & Dawson, solrs.

6,137—Anthony Touzalin vs. Mary L. Touzalin. Bill for divorce for desertion. Alex Clark, solr.

6,137—William Kaspar vs. Seth F. Hanchett and R. Hansen. Replevin, $275. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

6,138—People ex rel Thomas Sheehan vs. John Bonfield, Ed J. Steele, and Wm. Patton. Petn. for writ of habeas corpus. F. H. Trude, atty.

6,139—James E. Dunn vs. Henry Jaeger. Appeal.

Suppressed Saturday—17,124, Christian C. Busse vs. Max Sorgatz. Case, $5,000 and capias. Rubens, McGaffey & Ames, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,462, In re applin. West Chicago Park Comrs.; assmt. roll confd. exc. where objns. are filed.—15,672, Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Co. vs. Oldfield; ord. alias writ.—8,282, People vs. St. Alphonsus Society; time to file bill extd. 15 days from date.

Judgment—4,447, Witherell vs. Collins; judgt. on deft. guilty and title in plff. in fee.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—3,868, Bird vs. Sneedy; dis. p. c. want pros.—3,872, Legelken vs. Hagarth; appl. dis.—3,982, Gibbs vs. Miller; dis. p. c. want pros.—3,916, Lewis vs. Kuhnen; appl. dis., das. $3.50.—3,980, Legelken vs. Peet; dis. on first call.—3,988, Legelken vs. McPherson; same ord.—3,998, Lind vs. Kidder; dis. p. c. want pros.—4,004, Fisher vs. Lind; appl. dis. with proc.—4,012, Perigal vs. Pignon; same ord.—3,930, Thiel vs. Anderson; dis. p. c. want pros.—3,138, Cohn vs. Brandt; set for Jan. 28.—4,088, People, use Gross et al. vs. Murphy et al.; lv. to file addtl. count to narr. and filed.—3,716, Bees vs. Griffin; put on calr. as No. 300½.—3,844, Walker vs. Harvey; dis. p. c. want pros.—3,752, Price vs. King; placed on cal. as No. 312½.—3,264, Ryan vs. Palmer; appl. dis.—3,848, Robine vs. Schneider; dis. n. c.

Verdict—3,812, Josephine Blake vs. William C. Dowell; verd. for plff. $23.50, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,237, Windett vs. Carter; appld. by complt. to Supreme Court, bond in $12,500 conditioned for payt. of amt. decree, int., das., and costs in case dec. be affirmed in 20 days, and mo. for 20 days to file cert. of ev. ovld.—1,251, Richter vs. Schroeder; dmr. of W. W. Marsh withd., and 20 days to ans.—118, Robert vs. Jussen; lv. to file addtl. supl. bill and make George W. Weber, Caroline Weber, and Theobold E. Ritter defts.—1,844, Moore vs. Ferry; dmr. ovld., and 20 days to ans., and death of Aaron D. Ferry sug.—33,332, Rogers vs. Johnson; lv. to complt. to withd. letters, exhibits to dep. of Rogers & Semmes in lvg. cert. copies.—1,708, Ischy vs. Goeller; Adolph Eckert, M. Herzog, and Ed. Robey made co-complts.—2,398, Jones vs. Drake; deflt. and ref. set aside and lv. to ans. in 3 days.—2,340, Foskett vs. Foskett; rule to show cause by Jan. 26 why atty. and solrs. fees shld. not be pd.—336, H. R. Henderson vs. Dunn; lv. to verify aff. and petn. of Kerfoot et al., mo. to strike cross-bill of Kerfoot et al. from files ovld., and rule to ans. cross-bill in ten days.—474, Banks vs. Jenkins; lv. to file amdts. to ans. of Jenkins to supl. bill instr.—1,441, Bauer vs. Jenkins; same ord.—474, Banks vs. Jenkins; exc. of Banks filed Jan. 21 to ans. and amdts. of Jenkins to supl. bill sustained.—1,191, South Park Comrs. vs. Phillips; dmr. C. B. Phillips to petn. of Salva G. Wood sustd. and lv. to amd.—2,380, Schwartzhoff vs. Schwartzhoff; mo. for ing. solrs. fees and extd. time ovld., and for rule to show cause ovld.

Decree—2,167, Thomas vs. Warren; final decree.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,172, In re petn. of Knowlton; deft. of Mary Knowlton and John D. Hull appld. g. a. l.—2,746, Blair vs. Blair; ref. to Wait to sug. name of trustee.—2,604, Booth vs. Gradle; rule on complt. to file bond for costs in 5 days, and exhibits now on file alld. to stand as in compl. with rule.—1,342, Baldwin vs. Hastings; exc. to Master's rept. ovld.—47,121, Davy vs. Town of Lake; inj. reed. by agnt. of parties in open ct. to cover pers. propty. only, and Collector enjoined from collecting $618.36 on $10,000, Assessor's valuation on pers. propty. as equalized by County and State Boards.—1,328, Sexton vs. Temple; ref. to Nissen.—2,629, Benjowsky vs. Benjowsky; complt. to pay deft. $4 Sat., Jan. 26, aly., and $4 per wk. each Sat. thereafter.

County Court—New Suits.

4,511—George B. Walker vs. Henry Haenel. Appeal.

4,512—W. Westlake vs. E. M. Blodgett and Harry Edwards. Appeal.

4,513—Vol. assgt. of Hiram Brush, insolvent debtor, for the benefit of creditors. William K. Steele, assg.

4,514—M. B. Bushnell et al. vs. John Graham. Conf. judgt., $191.75. F. H. Trude, atty.

4,515—William M. Smith, assg., vs. Thomas W. Jenkins. Asst., $1,000. E. A. Sherburne, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,452, Murphy vs. Lenz; dmr. to first plea sustd., and rule on deft. to rejoin in 5 days to pltf. repltn. to second and third pleas.—4,315, In re vol. assgt. George S. Richardson; citn. vs. debtor ret. Jan. 26.—4,388, Gallagher vs. Walsh; appld. to Appellate Court, and time to file bill of exc. extd. 10 days.—4,179, White vs. Ward; set for Jan. 24.—4,475, Rothschild vs. McFadden; lv. to plff. to amd. decl., lv. to deft. to withd. second plea, ord. that first and third plea stand to amd. narr., lv. to plff. to reply double to third plea, and rule on defts. to rejoin to second repltn. to third plea in 5 days.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Peter Mueller; will proven and letters test. to Catharine Mueller, ind. bond in $11,000 apvd.—Est. August Mandel; will proven; renunciation of Fanny Mandel as extx.; letters test. to Alphose Leo Mandel, ind. bond $12,000 apvd.

Guardianships—Est. Annie L. Wentworth; letters to Rebecca L. Wentworth, bond in $10,000 apvd.—Est. Ellen Maria Hanlin; letters to Charles H. Nix, bond in $4,000 apvd.—Est. Thomas F. Taylor, minor; letters to Ezra Taylor, bond $4,000 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Eminor T. Webb; letters to Sarah Ann Webb, bond in $5,400 apvd.—Est. John Frederick Eilterman; letters to Lambert F. Eilterman, bond in $3,400 apvd., and pf. heirship.—Est. James Murray; letters admin. to Mary J. Murray, bond $240 apvd.—Est. Henry F. Harris; letters admin. to collect to Anna Harris, bond in $4,000 apvd.—Est. Charles L. Dudley; letters to John H. Conrad, bond $51,000 apvd.—Est. John H. Snyder; letters to Mary A. Snyder, bond $11,000 apvd.—Est. Hermina Niemoier; letters to Louise Johnson, bond $400 apvd.

Adjudications—Regular orders of adjudication were entered in the following estates: Karen J. Nilson, Angus McGillis, Henry Spiel, Rachel Ballard, Jeannette Benz, James H. Wilcox, John R. E. Langley, Lorenz E. Wolfer, Daniel Horenburg, Stephen Warman, Adolph Griffath, Christopher Turner, Patrick Curtis, Friedrich Sustmann, John Hair, Francis Gilhooley, Henry Messer, Angelia Diversy, Frances H. Kales, Friedrich Eichner, Patrick Oakey, James Griffen, Peter J. Strom, John J. Brown, John Olson, Karl Ch. Theodore Fiedler, William H. Newcomb, Joseph Roelle, Guy Adams, Ludwig Klunder, Jacob Sauer, Charles O. Avery, Ralph Tuttle, Hannah F. Dunlap, Peter Munn, Michael Flynn, Antoine Cremmel, Timothy Hubbard, Joseph Kettlestrings, Lorenz Becker, Frederick F. Elmendorf, Sarah Wade, John Mines, Margaret Doulan, Michael Doulan, John Hogan, James C. McCallom, Nicolaus H. Scheeik, Martha Ann Denison, John Frederick Blauer, Joseph Podleska, Mary Jane Forester, Friedrich Meusching, Nicolas Wirtz, Margaret Heron, Lewis Peterson.

Orders—Est. Jane Kinney; inv. and appst. apvd.—Est. William T. Ball; lv. to admr. to sell membership in Chicago Board of Trade at private sale.—Est. Sarah A. Smalley; inv. and appst. apvd.—Est. Henry F. Bohlendorf, insane; lv. to conservator to lease real estate of ward.—Est. George H. Andrews et al, minors; final acct. of grdn. as to Minnie J. Andrews apvd and he dischgd. as to her, and acct. current as to other ward apvd.—Est. Henry Krieter; inv., appst. and wids. awd. apvd.—Est. Karen J. Neilson; clms alld.: Amelia Johnson $85, Hannah Nelson $8, Jens C. Samuelson $83, Manning & Bro. $20.86.—Est. Adolf Griffath; clm. of Ernestine Bruegger alld. for $230.—Est. Angelia Diversy; clms. alld.: F. L. Wadsworth $182, Berren & Carroll $187.—Est. Francis H. Kales; clms. alld.: Wilson Bros. $17, C. S. Bacon $167, J. B. Calhoun $1,509, W. M. Olcott & Co. $138.50.—Est. Charles A. Avery; William A. Purcell appld. atty. to defend est. vs. clm. of extr.—Est. John M. Wood; rept. of sale of real est. confd.—Est. John Frederick Blauer; clms. alld.: J. C. Bond & Co. $35.36, Howard & Moeble $[illegible], Crerar, Adams & Co. $1,025, E. P. [illegible] $[illegible], Wesley Sand Blast Co. $[illegible], S. A. West & Co. $[illegible], Charles Zschuppe & Bro. $14.90, Julius Spahn, $[illegible], Wilson H. Bridges $20.60; Ohio Central R. R. & Coal Co. $19.46, William Miller $10.50, J. H. Sandmeyer $1,856.25, Simon Nyso $2,604.88, James B. Colgate & Co. $22.14, W. H. Lotz $15, James A. Peoples & Co. $15.50, Loveland & Co. $2.38, John W. Norris $73.35, W. P. Rend & Co. $10.84, Juenger & Kumacher $45.45, Jewelers' Journal $20.84, [illegible] Schaack, Stevenson & Co. $48.23, Champlain & Spencer $12.55, C. B. Niblock $9.75, Henry S. Tober $119.90, Phinne & Atwood Mfg. Co. $12.90, J. Charbonnean $19.30, Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co. $57.10, D. H. Sawyer $[illegible], Thomas B. Galbraith $[illegible], Edward Bugget $115.55, Charles Birkenshaw $32, Brown, Pettibone & Kelly $8.74, A. H. Andrews & Co. $4.50, P. J. Marginnis & Thomas Doyle $9.50; E. L. Delafontaine, $230; Jeremiah G. McCarthy, $131.55; John Davis & Co. $5.13; S. A. West & Co. $22.50; Podolsky & Spreyne, $209.97; Charles H. Field, $1,800.—Est. John Lawless; lv. to sell cert. stocks.—Est. Phoebe R. Burlingame; extr. to set. final acct. in six mos.—Est. Tom Mose; same admr. thirty days.—Est. Anna Matuska; same admr. sixty days.—Est. Martha J. Zimmermann; same extx. sixty days.—Est. Michael Daley; same admx. ten days.—Est. Ann Burke; same ninety days.—Est. Friedrich Pogel; pf. heirship.—Est. Mary Jane Rayner; alias citn. vs. ex. tr. ret. Feb. 4.—Est. Alexander McMonagle; same extr.—Est. John R. Colman; same extr.—Est. Gustav Thews; same admr.—Est. Patrick Oakey; clm. of Birren & Carroll alld. for $109.40.—Est. John J. Brown; same, $112.50.—Est. Marcus Kronberg; clms. alld.: Thomas Quayle & Co. $859.21, William Smith & Co. $12,953.28.—Est. Joseph Roelle; clms. alld.: Ann Wittman $5, W. Niemeyer $230.20, Leopold & Enich $15.50, Frank Junker $82.15, C. C. Helmuth $25.—Est. T. H. Kuleo; clms. alld.: D. McGuire $4.50, S. F. Wright & Co. $27.50, Judson & Co. $290.25, Knisely & Miller $10.25, Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. $16.65, H. E. Roswig $8, M. C. Eames $4.85, C. N. Fessenden $62.10, Am. Biog. Pub. Co. $65, Chi. Tel. Co. $41.50, F. W. Bangs & Co. $30.40, Charles Baron $32.26, Glaze & McCreedy $19, Lundahl & Co. $51, C. H. Slack $34.95, H. A. and T. S. Johnson $10, Hatch & Breeze, $1.25, Bullock Bros., $9.65, Washington Ice Co., $39.55, Janson, McClurg & Co., $27.80, H. Klahre $54.04, C. T. Perrine $6.50, Carl O. Kesson, $113.60, Dunlap & Co., $6.50, Lion Clothing House $24.60, Evening Journal $2.65, J. Scheffler $13.70, Marshall Field & Co., $8.70, C. H. Jordan & Co., $26.05.—Est. Patrick Hickey; inv., appst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Nicholas H. Scheelk; clms. alld.: P. J. Boyle $130.75, J. W. Kroger $183.75, A. C. Kroger $57.53, D. H. Miller $419.32, Samuel C. Sargeant $234.15, Robert Wilmot $525, Philip Benz & Co. $306.44, Thomas Dougal $19.81, The Gem Milling Co. $56.59, William Niemoyer $123.59, E. A. Robinson, $370.44, Steele & Price $29.20.—Est. Frederick F. Elmendorf; clm. alld. of William R. Bassett $77.70.—Est. Jacob Lauer; clms. alld.: Herman Rendtorff $195.60, Julius Nieman $22, John Watschaider $50, Martin Galheuberger $10, William Cook et al. $16.75, Adolph Erzang $8.33, Kemper & Bro. $185.21.—Est. Charles O. Avery; clms. alld.: D. W. McNeill $93, C. H. Jordan $256.90, Ralph N. Isham, $80; Moses Gunn, $25; Brown & Pryor, $28.25; Charles T. Bradley, $134; D. U. Waterbury, $198; Frank M. Avery, $1,226.12; Col. Mining Directory Co., $30; R. Dunlop & Co., $16; William E. Clark, $10.—Est Timothy Hubbard; clms. alld.: William H. Dunton, $104.50; Daniel K. Draper, $1,107.50; same, $172.90; William Kisbee, $313.53.—Est. Friedrich Mensching; clms. alld.: A. Goldshoon, $30; F. Obringer, $21; L. B. Sharringhausen, $13.20; Charles Taege, $12.08; Christoph Wilkie, $106.50; August Kelling, $8.20; Christian Kelling, $15; Edward Greenburg, $16.33; R. Lauterberg, $10.45; William Batterman, $14.20; Heinrich Schwake, $233.67; Chester E. Bennett, $149.98.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARDNER—729, Horace Napier and Preston Kelly, burglary; plea of guilty entered.—729, Joseph Winters, burglary; separate trial granted.—729, William Outland, burglary; jury trial; verdict guilty, term fixed at twenty years in the penitentiary.—744, John Westley, larceny; plea of guilty and 17 years of age; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.—651, Ambrose O'Neill, burglary; tried by the court; finding not guilty.—748, William Williams, burglary; motion to quash indictment granted.

JUDGE HAWES—580, People ex rel. vs. Frey; motion to discharge defendant from imprisonment overruled and exceptions taken by defendant.—556, Charles Bates; plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty to third count in the indictment, for receiving stolen goods, entered.—579, James H. Melville, embezzlement; jury sworn.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—22, 57, 58, 59, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 235, 291, 255, 84, 85, 86, 87. No. 103, McKay vs. Irvine, on trial, but only instructions to be given.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Cases from Judge Williamson's calendar. No. 9,428, Alexander vs. Cunningham, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Preliminary call of cases Nos. 680 to 730, both inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 9,663, 9,675, 9,685, 9,686, 9,699, 9,705, 9,707, and first five cases of preliminary call marked for trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,659, 9,584, 9,674, 9,680, 9,709, 9,708, 9,742, 9,716, 9,720, 9,722, 9,732. No. 9,644, Schoof vs. Brosnan, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Continuation of call of motion calendar. No call of trial calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—Call is No. 135. No. 2,725, Thatcher vs. Shuman, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,498, 3,853, 3,074, 2,913, 3,858, 3,694, 3,864, 3,870, 3,878, 3,886, 3,782, 3,886. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 60, 58, 63, 64, 65. No. 62, Hoodless vs. Reid, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Call tomorrow: Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—General Nos. 4,338, 4,339, 4,341, 3,809, 4,268, and 92. No. 4,321, Davis vs. Grant, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 172, 590, 628, 583, 584, and 592.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 581, 703, and 716.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States today in the patent case of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, appellant, against Esek Bussey et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. This was a suit brought by Bussey et al. against the Excelsior Manufacturing Company for alleged infringement of three several patents upon improvements in cooking stoves. The court holds: First, that the reissued patent granted to Bussey Feb. 1, 1870, was not infringed; second, that the patents granted to Nathan & Little Sept. 15, 1863, are void.

A decision was also rendered by the court today in the tax case of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, against the United States; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. This was a suit brought by the United States against the railroad company to recover certain arrears of taxes amounting to $11,000, alleged to have accrued between November, 1868, and September, 1871. The question in controversy is whether the company, in computing net earnings as liable to taxation, has a right to deduct from the gross receipts interest on subsidy bonds. This court holds that where, as in the present case, the interest is to be provided for by a fund in the nature of a sinking fund to be laid by for the purpose, the case comes within the express terms of the Internal-Revenue act, and no deduction, such as accruing interest, can be made from the taxable net earnings of the company. The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed; opinion by Justice Bradley.

A decision was rendered by the court today in the patent case of Joseph Zane and Francis Roach, appellants, against Henry Soffe; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The bill of complaint was properly dismissed in the court below, and the decree is therefore affirmed.

A decision was rendered in the case of Frederick P. Dimpfel et al., appellants, against the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company et al.; appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. This was a suit brought to set aside a contract by which the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company became the owner of a portion of its road known as the Springfield Division, and to obtain a decree declaring that the bonds issued by the company, secured by mortgage upon that division, are null and void. This court holds that the complainants have not shown any ground on which to justify the court in their application in inquiring into the validity of the transaction set forth in their bill. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Field.

A decision was also rendered in the patent case of Samuel G. B. Cook, appellant, against the Sandusky Tool Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. The decree is affirmed, with costs; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,206. The United States, ex rel. George B. Chandler, plaintiff in error, against The County of Dodge; in error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska. The case is remanded, with directions to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus; opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 880. Charles R. Bissel, plaintiff in error, against the Township of Spring Valley; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. The judgment in favor of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad is affirmed; opinion by Justice Matthews.

No. 1,124. The United States, appellant, against James D. Graham; appeal from the Court of Claims. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,127. The United States, appellant, vs. Samuel G. Lawton; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 358. E. J. Hart, plaintiff in error, vs. Marion Sansom et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas; judgment reversed with costs and caused remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and order a new trial; opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 1,143. Constance C. Redfield et al., executrix, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Ystalyfera Iron Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York; judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded with directions to enter a judgment for the defendant in error for the sum of $715.70, with interest from April 30, 1883, together with the costs in Circuit Court; opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

No. 179. The Quebec Bank of Toronto, appellant, vs. Max Hellman, assignee, etc.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio; decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Woods.

No. 1,224. John E. White, agent, appellant, vs. Joseph R. Crow et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado; decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Woods.

No. 1,049. The City of Jonesboro, appellant, vs. the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois; decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

No. 986. The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Clephane; in error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 193. John F. Vinal, plaintiff in error, vs. the West Virginia Oil and Oil-land Company; in error to the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia; judgment affirmed with costs and interest; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,022. C. J. Hambro and son, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. N. W. Casey, Receiver, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana; judgment affirmed with costs and interest; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,100. Jose Aurrecoecnea, plaintiff in error, vs. Amos S. Bangs; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,232. Robert E. Jenkins, assignee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Berthold Loewenthal et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,182. David Dows & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. P. P. Johnson; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 339. The First National Bank of Omaha, plaintiff in error, vs. John L. Redick; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,144. The United States, appellant, vs. Albert Grait, surviving partner, etc.; appeal from the Court of Claims; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,172. Samuel A. Peugh, appellant, vs. Henry S. Davies; motions to vacate supersedeas and to dismiss denied; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

No. 1,081. Howard L. Henderson, plaintiff in error, vs. H. Estelle Wadsworth; No. 1,082, William H. Henderson, plaintiff in error, vs. Estelle Wadsworth; No. 1,083, Warren N. Henderson, plaintiff in error, vs. H. Estelle Wadsworth; motions to dismiss submitted by Mr. Julius Aroni, Mr. A. E. Wilson, and Mr. C. R. Wilby in support of motions, and by Mr. Walter Evans in opposition thereto.

No. 220. Ernest D. Corker, appellant, vs. F. A. Jones, executor, etc., et al.; argument concluded by Mr. H. B. Tompkins for the appellant.

No. 22. The Northern National Bank of Toledo, plaintiff in error, vs. The Trustees of Porter Township, Delaware County, O.; argued by Mr. E. W. Kittredge for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. W. N. Ramsey for defendants in error.

No. 222. S. Stanton Taylor et al., trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary N. Ripo, administratrix, &c.; argument by Mr. Wager Swayne for plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned.

JUDGE M'CRARY'S PLACE.

Senator Ingalls an Aspirant for the Position—His Chances Considered Good.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—It has been learned here today from good authority that Senator John J. Ingalls is an aspirant for the Judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge McCrary. He has many strong friends at work for him. Among them are Senator Plumb, his colleague. The only thing that stands in the way of his appointment is the fact that Kansas has a Democratic Governor, who would appoint a Democrat to the vacancy in the Senate, making that body a tie politically, counting Mahone and Riddleberger Independents. Gov. Glick has been urged to appoint a Republican to succeed Ingalls in case the latter gets the United States Judgeship, but he refuses to do so. It is believed here, however, that Ingalls will be appointed anyway, and that his strength for re-election to the Senate will go to George R. Peck, who resigned the Solicitorship of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, which McCrary takes March 1.

NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE FEES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today gave a final decision in the case of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company vs. The Board of Health, reversing the finding of the lower court and setting aside the injunction obtained by the company against the latter. The suit was on payment of quarantine fees, which for a period of many years the company had refused. The court rules that fees and charges imposed on vessels by quarantine laws of the State are exacting in compensation for services rendered, and are not taxes, duties, or imposts within the prohibition of the Federal Constitution. The amount involved is upwards of $50,000, which must now be paid into the treasury of the Board of Health.

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE
W. C. COUP..........Manager.
One block north of Clark-st. bridge.
Return of the Favorites,
GRACE CARTLAND
And her inimitable company in
FROU-FROU AT MATINEE, Every Afternoon.
PEARL OF SAVOY EVERY EVENING, Including Sunday (27th).
Uffner's Wonderful Midget!
21 years old—Weighs only 24 pounds.
MOST MARVELOUS SIGHT ON EARTH!
SITTING-BULL'S INDIANS.
Who took part in THE CUSTER MASSACRE.
Too much to enumerate. Come and see for yourselves! Open every day at 10 a. m.
Admission to all, 25c. Children under 10 years, 10c.
Performances commence at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
GREAT SUCCESS.
Every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young actor,
MR. JAMES O'NEILL,
With Mr. John Stetson's Company, in Dumas' Great Play
MONTE CRISTO,
With a Brilliant Cast.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Night this week and Saturday Matinee,
Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM
And his LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in
"COSEY COUPLE"
AND
"BUTTERFLY FEVER,"
By "SARDOU." Translated by J. F. Mortimer, of the London "Figaro."

UNITY CHURCH,
Corner Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.
TENNESSEE JUBILEE SINGERS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
Tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 half price.

THE ART INSTITUTE,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.
OPEN DAY AND EVENINGS THIS WEEK.
The SECOND ANNUAL LOAN COLLECTION will remain on exhibition complete during this week.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
Her Majesty's Opera Co.,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Monday Evening, Jan. 28, 1884.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE FIRST WEEK:
ADELINA PATTI.
MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1884,
First time of Ricci's Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Crispino Tacchetti..........Sig. Caracciolo
(His first appearance in Chicago).
Mirabolano..........Signor Lombardelli
Il Contino del Fiore..........Signor Bello
Dr. Fabrizio..........Signor Bellari
Don Asdrubale..........Signor Vaschetti
Bartolo..........Signor Bieletto
La Comare..........Mlle. Valerga
and
Annetta Crispino's Wife..........Mme. Adelina Patti
(Her first appearance in this character in Chicago).
Director of the Music and Conductor....Signor Arditi
ETELKA GERSTER.
TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1884,
First time of Donizetti's Opera,
ELISIR D'AMORE.
Nemorino..........Signor Vicini
(His first appearance in Chicago).
Belcore..........Signor Lombardelli
Dulcamara..........Signor Caracciolo
Giannetta..........Mlle. Valerga
and
Adina..........Mme. Etelka Gerster
(Her first appearance in this character in Chicago).
Combined appearance of
MME. ADELINA PATTI and MME. ETELKA GERSTER.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1884,
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS.
(Ending with the celebrated Window Scene, as usually given).
Raoul..........Signor Nicolini
St. Bris..........Signor Galassi
De Nevers..........Signor Sivori
Marcello..........Signor Cherubini
Tavannes..........Signor Rinaldini
De Retz..........Signor Lombardelli
De Cosse..........Signor Bieletto
Meru..........Signor Caracciolo
Maurevert..........Signor Vaschetti
Soldato..........Signor Falletti
Tre Monaci..........Signor Bieletto, Signor Vaschetti, Signor Lombardelli
Una Dama d'Onore..........Mlle. Valerga
Urbano..........Mlle. Josephine Yorke
Margherita..........Mme. Etelka Gerster
and
Valentina..........Mme. Adelina Patti
Incidental divertisement will be supported by Mlles. Brambilla, De Gillert, and De Sortis, and Corps de Ballet.
ANTON and BIANCHI-FIOROI.
THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1884,
Donizetti's Opera,
LA FAVORITA.
Fernando..........Signor Andres Anton
(His first appearance).
Alfonso..........Signor Galassi
Baldassare..........Signor Cherubini
Don Gasparo..........Signor Rinaldini
Ines..........Mlle. Valerga
and
Leonora..........Mlle. Bianchi-Fiorio
(Her first appearance).
ETELKA GERSTER.
FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1884,
Will be presented Donizetti's Opera,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.
Carlo..........Signor Vicini
Antonio..........Signor Galassi
Il Prefetto..........Signor Lombardelli
Marchese..........Signor Caracciolo
L'Intendente..........Signor Rinaldini
Pierotto..........Mme. Gemma Tiozzo
Madalena..........Mlle. Valerga
and
Linda..........Mme. Etelka Gerster
Who will introduce in the finale, Arditi's Valse, "FIOR DI MARGHERITA."
GRAND PATTI MATINEE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1884,
At 2 o'clock p. m.,
Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo..........Signor Nicolini
Enrico Aston..........Signor Galassi
Raimondo..........Signor Lombardelli
Arturo..........Signor Bieletto
Normanno..........Signor De Vaschetti
Alisa..........Mlle. Valerga
and
Eucia..........Mme. Adelina Patti
Prices of Admission for MONDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Orchestra, Orchestra Circle, and First Balcony (first 4 rows)..........$6.00
First Balcony, other rows..........5.00
Second Balcony, reserved..........3.00
Second Balcony, unreserved..........1.00
General Admission..........2.50
Prices of Admission for TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
Orchestra and Orchestra Circle..........$3.00
First Balcony, first 4 rows..........2.50
First Balcony, other rows..........2.00
Second Balcony, reserved..........1.00
Second Balcony, unreserved..........50
General Admission..........1.50
Box Office open at McVicker's Theatre under the direction of Mr. Redfield.
SPECIAL.
Prices for WEDNESDAY EVENING, $8.00 for Orchestra, Orchestra Circle, and First Balcony. Remainder of places same as Monday evening.
The sale for the single performances opens tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 23. Until then the sale continues: 5 Nights and 1 Matinee, $21; 10 Nights and 2 Matinees, $42.

!!!! LAST CHANCE! !!!!
A FREE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN
French, German, or Spanish
BY
DR. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S
Meisterschaft System,
Commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 22.
TERMS:
1. Every person subscribing for the "Meisterschaft System," at the regular rate of $5, between Jan. 15 and Jan. 22, 1884, will receive the fifteen Meisterschaft books and a ticket for the free course.
2. Only persons holding tickets signed either by Jansen, McClurg & Co.; S. A. Maxwell & Co., or the Colegrove Book Co., will be admitted.
THE AFTERNOON CLASSES
Will meet at the Palmer House on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m. for French; 3 p. m. for German; 4 p. m. for Spanish.
THE EVENING CLASSES
Meet on the same days and at the same place at 7 for German, 8 for French, and 9 for Spanish.
!! THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST OFFER!!
APPLY AT ONCE FOR TICKETS to S. A. Maxwell & Co.; Jansen, McClurg & Co.; Colegrove Book Co., or on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at the Palmer House to DR. R. S. ROSENTHAL.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Ogden and Ashland-avs.
LECTURE
Tuesday Eve, Jan. 22,
BY
Judge A. W. Tourgee
(Author of "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straw," etc.)
Subject: "GIVE US A REST."
Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Max Behren's Drugstore, corner Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Matthew Arnold Lectures.
Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte has the honor to announce two lectures only, in this city, by the distinguished poet, critic, and essayist, Mr.
Matthew Arnold,
On the following dates:
TUESDAY EVE'G, Jan. 22. Subject: "Numbers; Or, the Majority and the Remnant."
THURSDAY EVE'G, Jan. 24. Subject: "Emerson."
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
Doors open at 7:15. Lecture at 8.
Tickets at the box office.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER..........Managers
One Week, Commencing MONDAY, JAN. 21,
The Great Artists, Henrietta and Frank S.
CHANFRAU
Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee,
THE BANKRUPT'S WIFE,
Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings and Sunday Matinee,
KIT, THE ARKANSAW TRAVELER
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
ISABEL VANE.
Sunday Evening—The Great American Drama,
THE OCTOROON.
Popular Prices—75c, 50c, 35c, and 25c.
Next Week—Rice's Surprise Party in "POP."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second and last week of the Popular Success,
SIBERIA!
BY BARTLEY CAMPBELL.
Large and Enthusiastic Audiences.
Every Tableau Encored.
Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Next Week—Her Majesty's Opera and MMES. PATTI and GERSTER.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS. 7
LONGEST HAIRED LADIES IN THE WORLD.
FRANCISCO AND KEKO—THE KAFFIRS.
NEW STAGE SHOW—NEW CURIOSITIES.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
CHE MAH—CHE MAH,
THE CHINESE MITE. We have a Chinaman, old enough to vote, that is a mite compared to all American midgets. SIG. LOWANDI, BRAZILIAN SAMSON; BIG LIPPED BOTOCUDO SAVAGES with many other attractive curiosities and a splendid new Stage Show.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY'S
Grand Italian Opera
COMPANY.
MR. MAURICE GRAU..........Acting Manager.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22,
Donizetti's Opera, Lucia Di Lammermoor
Edgardo..........Signor Stagno
His first appearance in Chicago.
Enrico..........Signor Del Puente
Raimondo..........M. Augier
Arturo..........Signor Fornaris
Normanno..........Signor Grazzi
Alisa..........Mlle. Forti
AND
Lucia..........Madame Marcella Sembrich
Her first appearance in Chicago.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
Wagner's Opera, Lohengrin.
Lohengrin..........Signor Campanini
Telramondo..........Signor Kaschmann
Enrico..........Signor Novara
L'Araldo..........Signor Contini
Ortruda..........Madame Fursch-Madi
AND
Elsa..........Madame Christine Nilsson
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
Rossini's Opera Il Barbiere Di Siviglia.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, Il Profeta.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 26,
Gounod's Opera, Faust.
Faust, M. Capoul; Mephistopheles, Sig. Franco Novara; Valentino, Sig. Kaschmann; Wagner, Sig. Contini; Siebel, Mme. Sofia Scalchi; Marta, Mme. Lablache, and Margherita, Mme. Christine Nilsson.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, Bizet's Opera—CARMEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, first production in Chicago of Ponchinelli's successful opera—LA GIOCONDA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29—LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30—MIGNON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31—HAMLET.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1—IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2—LA SONNAMBULA.
Musical Director and Conductor..Sig. Auguste Vianesi
Alternate Conductor..........Sig. Cleofonte Campanini
SALE FOR ENTIRE SEASON daily at the Box-Office of Theatre.
PRICES—$4, $3, $2.50, $2, and $1.50, reserved.
Orders by mail must be accompanied by cash.
C. H. MATTHEWS, Treasurer. MARCUS R. MAYER, Business Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
ONLY GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
By MR. HENRY E. ABBEY'S
Grand Italian Opera Co.,
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.
When the following distinguished artists will appear:
Mme. E. FURSCH-MADI, Mme. TREBELLI, And Mlle. LABLACHE.
M. CAPOUL, Sig. DEL PUENTE, Sig. MIRABELLA, M. AUGIER.
THE FULL CHORUS OF EIGHTY VOICES
And the entire
Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra,
Together with the
MILITARY BAND, COMPRISING ONE HUNDRED INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. VIANESI
In a most attractive programme, including
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER
In its entirety, and a MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Scale of Prices—$1.50, $1.00, and 50c, including reserved seat, according to location.

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Every evening—Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday Matinees.
MR. EDWIN THORNE
And a carefully-selected company in the
"BLACK FLAG,"
With all the original scenery, etc.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
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ELLIOTT BARNES,
OUR SUMMER BOARDERS.
MLLE. ZOLO and a powerful Comedy Company.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Jan. 28—F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT.

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Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Illuminated by the Van Depoele Electric Light.

"FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS" contains many frightful stories of most agonizing suffering. But nothing, either in story or picture, can be more distressful than the sharp, severe, shooting pains daily and nightly endured by those who are martyrs to that most terrible torment, Neuralgia. To get rid of this martyrdom is the first business of all who suffer.
ATHLOPHOROS regenerates painful nerves, and drives out the horrors of Neuralgia.
ATHLOPHOROS gives health to Rheumatic sufferers whom the most skillful physicians have not been able to heal.
ATHLOPHOROS operates on the blood, muscles, and joints; and dissolving the acids that cause Rheumatism, removes them from the system.
ATHLOPHOROS is pronounced by all who have tried it an infallible specific for these obstinate and painful diseases.
Read the testimony of one of the sufferers. David Little, Sumner, Benner Co., Iowa, writes:
"I am past 77 years of age, have had the Rheumatism three years and eight months; lost one-third of my weight; could not walk, but shuffled along on crutches; could not sleep; nerves shattered, no strength in my hands, wrists, knees or feet. But thanks be to God for your great discovery! The medicine arrived Saturday night. I took a dose Sunday morning, felt it all over me, and kept on with it. Monday morning I got up and dressed myself, and walked out into the kitchen without the aid of crutch or cane, and wished them all a happy New Year. I rest well nights, am gaining in strength, and once more enjoy life. Wish I could put ATHLOPHOROS in the hands of every sufferer from this terrible disease."
If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.
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AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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GOVERNMENT SALE.

There will be a public sale of Unclaimed and Condemned Merchandise at the north door of the Custom-House Building at 11 a. m. Jan. 30, 1884. Terms cash to highest bidder. Catalogue of goods can be had at Custom-House on and after Jan. 25, 1884.
JESSE SPALDING, Collector.
Port and District of Chicago,
Jan. 7, 1884.

WRITERS
The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine.
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Gloves Par Excellence
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Kid or Silk, in Elbow or Shoulder lengths, with Patent Hooks, Buttons, or Mousquetaire style. Each pair fitted to the hand or arm before you buy.
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$3.50.
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All the above are ONE-THIRD LESS than usual price.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:00 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	* 7:30 p m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:06 p m	* 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily Except Sundays.
NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:15 p m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	b12:05 p m	b 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	c 9:10 p m	b 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Reference marks: a Daily; b Daily except Sunday; c Daily except Saturday; d Daily except Monday.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:20 p m	b 7:20 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	b11:30 p m	....

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.
Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:05 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:05 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	....	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	....
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:35 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:30 p m	....
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:55 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 3:55 p m	§ 7:55 a m
aNight Express	† 9:55 p m	7:25 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:25 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:55 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:30 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:51 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§10:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:06 p m	7:51 a m
aNight Express	†10:11 p m	§5:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	§ 4:31 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Phil'dphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lmbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.
Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Louisville, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati & Florida Ex.	7:45 p m	7:30 a m

NOTE—The only line running Solid Trains and Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and Louisville.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts. (Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:47 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:47 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:22 p m	* 8:47 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:52 p m	*10:47 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:20 p m	§ 8:40 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	....

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 119 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.
NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Limited & Day Express	* 3:21 p m	* 1:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	* 8:45 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	....
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	....

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:52 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent. Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

"West Shore Route."

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO R. R.

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago, and Sleeping-Car berths reserved at 83 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

Atlantic Express, with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping-Cars for New York and Boston, leaves Chicago daily at 5:20 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 3:15 p. m., Buffalo 4:40 p. m., Rochester 7:30 p. m., Syracuse 10:30 p. m., Utica 12:35 a. m., Rotterdam Junction 3:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 9:10 a. m. and in Boston at 9:37 a. m.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

James A. Kane, U. S. N., is at the Palmer.

Charles Wyndham and company are at the Tremont.

Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mme. Fursch-Madi, Mme. Scalchi, and Signor Campanini, of the Abbey opera company; Lieut. E. E. Hayden, U. S. N.; and Commodore G. W. Quintard, of Brooklyn, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Instead of eight electric lights, as at present, North Clark street will soon be illuminated by about twenty, radiating from the museum.

The city has purchased from F. Mehering a school site at the northwest corner of Paulina and Walnut streets, 157 feet on Paulina, for $14,000.

At the regular monthly dinner of the Round-Table Club yesterday at the Sherman, the Rev. S. H. Gurteen read a paper on "Charity Organization."

Prof. Bailey lectured in Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon before the Woman's Physiological Institute. His subject was, "The Physiological Dignity of Water." There was a fair attendance.

The continued cases of the six policy-shop dealers who were raided by the police last week came up for hearing before Justice Kistler yesterday. All the defendants waived examination and were bound over in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street [TRIBUNE Building], was as follows: 8 a. m., 3°; 9 a. m., 6°; 10 a. m., 9°; 11 a. m., 12°; 12 m., 16°; 1 p. m., 19°; 3 p. m., 21°; 6 p. m., 18°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.72; 6 p. m., 29.55.

Smoke-Inspector Merki has summoned John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific; J. Irving Pearce, of the Tremont; and Roth, McMahon & Co., at the corner of Clinton and West Monroe streets, to appear before Justice Foote the 24th inst. for violating the smoke ordinance.

Inspector Lamb reported that twelve cattle had been condemned in the Stock-Yards district, being infected with lumpy jaw; also sixteen hogs, four sheep, and five quarters of beef. The Inspector condemned 180 mangy and scabby sheep that came to the Stock-Yards from Northwestern Iowa.

John E. Stearns (Mayor Harrison's brother-in-law), formerly a permit clerk under Superintendent Fogarty, of the Street Department, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Complaints, the position held by Frank Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham was obliged to go West for his health.

The Hibernian Banking Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. V. Clarke; Vice-President, James R. MacKay; Cashier, Hamilton B. Dox; Assistant Cashier, William McGill; Directors, J. V. Clarke, James R. MacKay, Marshall Keeley, Thomas Lonegan, and Hamilton B. Dox.

Last evening a number of the relatives and friends of Benjamin Merrill and wife assembled at their pleasant home, No. 406 La Salle avenue, the occasion being the fifteenth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill's wedding. The event was very enjoyable, and the congratulations which were tendered to the couple were numerous.

At the annual meeting of Rand, McNally & Co. yesterday the following Directors were elected: A. McNally, W. H. Rand, R. A. Bower, T. C. Haynes, D. A. Arnold. The Directors then met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. H. Rand, President and Treasurer; A. McNally, Vice-President and Superintendent; T. C. Haynes, Secretary.

Bisbee, the unfortunate soldier who came with his family to Chicago last Saturday in the hope of finding some $4,000 pension-money waiting for him, was yesterday sent to Springfield, Ill., to await news from Washington about his case. The employés of the Sheriff's office took care of him during his stay in Chicago, and will see to it that justice is done him.

The following committee was appointed to represent the Chicago Board of Trade at the National Board of Trade Convention at Washington, D. C.: Messrs. G. M. Howe, W. S. Crosby, R. W. Dunham, J. C. Gore, Murry Nelson, George H. Sidwell, J. B. Hobbs, W. J. Pope, W. B. Walber, J. L. Hutchinson, and A. M. Wright. Most of its members left last night.

There were 190 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of ten from the preceding week, and a decrease of thirty-one from the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were as follows: Croup, four; diphtheria, twelve; scarlet-fever, eight; typhoid-fever, six; consumption, thirty-one; convulsions—infantile—thirteen; heart disease, seven; bronchitis, ten; pneumonia, sixteen; Bright's disease, three.

An informal reception was held in Club-Room A at the Grand Pacific last evening for the purpose of introducing the Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., and the Hon. William Redmond, M. P., to the Municipal Council of the Irish National League. Mr. Alexander Sullivan presided, and introduced the visitors. Among those present were John M. Smythe, Judge Moran, Henry F. Sheridan, Dr. Cronin, Col. P. M. Cleary, Mr. John McKeough, and Justice Scully.

About forty-five scholars of the Chinese Sunday-school connected with the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church tendered a complimentary supper to their teachers last night. This is a regular yearly event with them and is greatly enjoyed. Two of the Chinamen brought their wives and one a year-old Chinese baby, Charley Foy. As usual, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Robinson assisted "the boys," as the scholars are all called regardless of age.

There are three cases of small-pox at the pest-house, the first which have been there since the 18th of last June. All of the patients are males and are from this county, but the officers refuse to state from what part of the county. One was taken there Saturday and two Sunday. There is also a case reported from Lake View. The Health Officers claim that every prevention has been taken to guard against the scourge and that nearly everybody has been vaccinated.

Fire-Marshal Swenie, City-Electrician Barrett, and Commissioner Cregier left yesterday on the Pennsylvania Central for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Boston for the purpose of examining all of the underground telegraph and fire-alarm systems, with a view of establishing a similar system in this city. Commissioner Cregier goes more especially to hurry up the contractors for the pumps for the West Side Pumping-Works, as they are behind in their orders.

There was no prosecution in the Armory Police Court yesterday of the case against William Busse, the young man at whose hands Max Sorgatz received a chastisement because his name had been improperly associated with that of Busse's sister. The case was not prosecuted because Busse Sr., the contractor, visited Sorgatz in jail Sunday night, and, for a certain consideration, obtained from Sorgatz a promise to leave town. The consideration was small.

The society of the New Temple Church (New Jerusalem) held its annual meeting last night and elected the following officers: Trustees, Alexander Officer, W. L. Brown, C. H. Cutler, Joseph Sears, E. H. Sargent, J. Y. Scammon, and W. A. Barton; Treasurer, William Northup; Secretary, R. A. Keys; Auditor, H. S. Maynard. A report from the West Side church, corner of Ogden avenue and Washington street, showed that society to be in debt about $12,000, and the indications are that the property will have to be sacrificed to the holders of the mortgage. The new Temple is in a prosperous condition.

Delegates from the thirty lodges of the Knights of Honor in Chicago met last evening at the Grand Pacific to make arrangements for the reception of the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor in Illinois, to be held in Chicago the second Tuesday in April. One hundred and seventy-five lodges, with a membership of 10,000, will be represented at the convention. The following committee was appointed to secure a hall and suitable hotel accommodations for the delegates: H. G. Pritch, H. L. Hertz, George K. Rix, F. Whitney, H. G. Locke, O. H. Daly, and W. J. Maskell.

Last Saturday Charles H. McConnell purchased at Haverly's Theatre five $6 opera tickets and placed them in a drawer in his office on the second floor of the Haverly Theatre Building. When he looked for them yesterday they were gone, and the loss was reported to the police. Detective Dennis Simmons stationed himself near the theatre, and it was not long before he found a young man offering McConnell's tickets for sale. The young man was arrested. He gave the name of Henry Stark, and claimed to have found the tickets on the floor in the hallway near McConnell's office. He will have an opportunity to tell the same story to Justice Foote this morning.

Kate M. Schmidt and her husband, Charles Schmidt, write THE TRIBUNE to correct certain statements which appeared in Sunday's issue in the report of the suit which Mrs. Schmidt brought against John A. and Alexander Davidson to recover $25,000 damages for alleged slander. The writers say that Schmidt failed in 1880 in Chicago, and not in 1882 at Schermer, as has been stated, owing the Davidsons $200. Sometime after the collapse Mrs. Schmidt commenced business anew, with money obtained from her father. She says she never bought out her husband's business, and, therefore, did not assume his liabilities. Defendants have placed her name on a "black list," which injures her business reputation, and hence the suit.

Bad luck is said to travel in streaks, and Mr. Nelson Morris, the well-known cattle-man, thinks the saying is true in regard to his European trip. The steamer he went out on in July last broke her shaft when half-way across, and had to be towed into Halifax, Mr. Morris and family being transferred in mid-ocean to a National Line steamer on her way to Liverpool. Then he engaged passage on the White Star steamer Celtic, which broke her shaft on her outward voyage from New York to Liverpool. He then reëngaged his passage on another White Star steamer, the Germanic, which also broke her shaft when about 1,250 miles west of the west coast of Ireland, compelling her to return to Liverpool; the steamer was recently spoken near the Fastnet light, and was expected to arrive yesterday at Queenstown. Mr. Morris was about twenty days at sea up to last night.

A large meeting of the Central Committee of the Band of Hope was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific, about sixty persons being present. The Central Committee is composed of clergymen and laymen of all denominations, as well as members of the Women's Temperance Christian Union. Mrs. T. B. Carse presided, and it was decided to enter at once upon the work of forming temperance bands of children in all the Sabbath-schools and missions of the city. The Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of ten to choose literature and illustrated works for lectures. The city will be divided into five districts, respectively North, South, West, Northwest, and Southwest Chicago. The Chair was authorized to appoint a Chairman for each subdivision, and the members of the General Committee from each section will be the subcommittee for that section. Stirring addresses were made by Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, of Boston, both of whom were present.

The exhibition of paintings and drawings by Messrs. Key, Earle, Bromley, Rosenberg, and Field was attended by a large number of delighted visitors, the gallery being crowded during the afternoon. The most important pictures received much attention, whilst the smaller ones had their share, and several of them were sold. The flower pieces of Mr. Key were much admired for their brilliancy of color and truth in detail, as were also his charcoal drawings. Mr. Earle's "Placing Decoys" is one of the finest of his works. He is represented by several of his charming water-colors. Mr. Bromley shows much strength and skill in his several coast and mountain views, and his charming little picture of "Spring Blossoms," No. 15, is one of his finest works. Messrs. Field and Rosenberg are well represented by their Brittany views, among them a number of pleasing domestic scenes. The exhibition will remain open until Friday at 2:30 p. m., when the pictures will be sold at public sale. The sale will continue Saturday and Monday at the same hour.

BUILDERS AND TRADERS.

The members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange met yesterday and proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The polls were kept open until 5 o'clock, the election resulting as follows:

President—George C. Prussing.
Vice-Presidents—J. P. Ketcham, E. Baggot.
Secretary—F. C. Schoenthaler.
Treasurer—Amos Grannis.
Board of Directors—One year—George Tapper, Jonathan Clark, James A. Miller, H. C. Hoyt, W. E. Frost; two years—James John, J. B. Sullivan, W. H. Chenoweth, Charles B. Kimbell, C. C. Thompson.
Inspectors of Election for 1885—F. E. Spooner, James H. Rice, Adam J. Weckler.

The new Board of Directors will hold its first meeting at the office of George C. Prussing, No. 178 La Salle street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

DR. THOMAS AHEAD.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS TAKE NO FURTHER NOTICE OF DR. CURRY'S REMARKS.

The Methodist ministers did not assemble at their usual weekly meeting yesterday morning until nearly half an hour past the usual time, the apparent cause of the delay being the excited lobby discussions on Dr. Thomas' pulpit "bombshell" of the previous day, as reported in THE TRIBUNE. Down in the Methodist Book Concern one of the ministers gave vent to his opinion by loudly exclaiming, in reply to some remark of his companions, "It's bad enough as it is! It's bad enough as it is, I tell you! Leave it alone!" Up-stairs another member sat, TRIBUNE in hand, and in a loud and solemn voice, as though announcing a text, read the following sentence of Dr. Curry's speech, as quoted by Dr. Thomas: "The Old Testament abounds with 10,000 old wives' fables, which will finally drop out like a tadpole loses its tail when it has no further use for it." And then, looking up, he added sorrowfully: "Them's his exact words."

The business of the day was a paper by Dr. M. M. Parkhurst on "The Best Commentaries to Use," in which the speaker argued that it would be on the whole a real benefit to Christian work if the whole mass of commentaries in use were still unwritten. A lengthened discussion of matters incidental to the use of commentaries—justifiable plagiarism, patchwork sermons, and so on—followed, the leading critics being the Rev. Messrs. Patten, Axtell, Lineburger, Curts, and Zimmermann, and Dr. Hatfield. The latter speaker, when near the close of a long speech, summed up the feeling of the meeting in one sentence: "Let us [when preaching or preparing sermons] pump, pump while a drop responds to the movement of the handle, and then, when that fails, we may

> Cast around,
> And seize on truth wherever found,
> On heathen or on Christian ground.

Dr. A. Edwards, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, spoke on the revival work now going on at Rockford, Ill., under the leadership of Harrison, "the boy preacher." The character and the cause of the success of Harrison's evangelism were then discussed for about an hour. The general sentiment was that Harrison had been specially chosen of God, the only seemingly dissentient voice being that of a modest young pastor on a back seat, the Rev. W. A. Adams, who got up to ask what Harrison did with his income of $10,000 a year, the results of his evangelistic business. A chorus of voices replied that Harrison was accountable to God for that, and the young pastor sat down abashed. It appears that Harrison goes only where there is a Divine call, but for the last ten years or so the calls have been to those places where he is guaranteed $100 per week and all expenses, and to none others. Those are his fixed terms, and no abatement, and rather than reduce the price he will go idle. Mr. Adams had a question on this point also, but his first query being treated with so much contumely he was unwilling to go further with the investigation.

Notwithstanding Dr. Thomas' plain, positive, and circumstantial statement regarding Dr. Curry's unfortunate speech, the meeting took no action on the matter. The resolution of last week condemning Dr. Thomas' statement as a misrepresentation of the facts was read from the minutes, which were signed without comment.

TIT FOR TAT.

WALLS RETALIATES ON OPPENHEIMER & CO. BY BEGINNING AN ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The affairs of Thomas Walls & Sons, a firm doing business in Montreal and Toronto, Canada, are in a fair way of becoming the subject of a legal inquiry. Thomas Walls, the senior member of the concern, was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Best and lodged in jail on capiases issued at the instance of Oppenheimer & Co., of London, England. The charges against Walls were fully set forth in last Friday's TRIBUNE. It is alleged that Walls & Sons bought a bill of goods from the complainants July 1, 1883, representing themselves entirely solvent, and a few months later, on the same representation, they purchased another bill of $4,409. This, it is charged, was the foundation to establish a credit, which enabled the buyers to negotiate with other London houses. They thus obtained $80,000 worth of goods. The complainants claim that Walls fled to America, carrying with him goods valued at $40,000, which he converted into money. It was suspected that the fugitive was hiding in this city, and finally Best traced him to No. 3419 Wabash avenue. The rest was easy. The house was shadowed for several days, and Saturday the officer gained admission to it in the guise of an insurance agent. Walls, so the Deputy asserts, was willing to follow him to prison, but he pleaded indisposition and asked for a few days' respit. Yesterday, Best states, Walls followed him voluntarily to Jailer Folz's hotel, though this the accused denies. Walls is married and has a large family. He secured bail late last evening, and went home in company with his two daughters.

Walls claims he failed some time ago and came to Chicago to start in business again. During the day he began suit against Oppenheimer and Adler, the other members of the firm, to recover $15,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

THE OPERA'S OPENING CRUSH.

A TERRIFIC JAM IN AND ABOUT HAVERLY'S THEATRE LAST NIGHT—WHO WERE THERE—THE BLOCKADE.

What was without doubt the largest and most fashionable audience ever assembled in Chicago witnessed the opening of Mr. Abbey's opera season at Haverly's Theatre last evening. Every seat in the large house was occupied, and every inch of standing-room was packed by ladies and gentlemen who tip-toed and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the stage. The balcony and galleries were filled to overflowing, and it would have been a difficult matter to force any more people through the doors. Indeed, it was long after the curtain had been rung up on the first act of the opera before the audience was seated. From half-past 7 until half-past 8 o'clock an unbroken line of carriages, the majority of them private equipages, filed up to the main entrance of the theatre and deposited their loads, and at times this line extended up to Adams street on Wabash avenue.

When the audience was seated the effect from the stage was very fine. The great majority of the ladies on the main floor, in the boxes, and in the first few rows of the balcony, were in full dress, without hats, and the vast auditorium looked like a flower-garden. The sparkle and flash of diamonds met the eye on every side, and many of the toilets exhibited were marvels of richness and taste. With the gentlemen full dress was the rule, and spotless shirt-fronts glistened along the rows. To give a list of the society people who were not there would be a much easier task than to name those who were present, as the audience was a thoroughly representative one. The boxes of Col. Carson and Manager McConnell were hung with ropes of evergreens, producing quite a pretty effect. In Col. Carson's box were Miss Allerton, Miss Oakley, and two young lady friends, escorted by Mr. James D. Carson, and in Manager McConnell's box were Manager and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. F. Willis Rice, Mrs Barnum, and party. The second box on the right was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. H. O. Stone, and party, and in the third box were Gen. and Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Mrs. Matthew Arnold, and Miss Arnold. In the second box left were Mr. and Mrs. C. Studebaker and party, and in the third box right were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and party. The Parisian boxes, in the horseshoe of the orchestra circle, were occupied by Mr. O. W. Potter and family, Mr. Wirt Dexter and family, Mr. Arthur J. Caton and party, Gen. and Mrs. Torrence and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. Davis and Mrs. Barker, and Mr. T. S. Cunningham and lady. In one of the upper fashion boxes were Gen. Tompkins, A. Q. M., Inspector-General Davis, and ladies. All of the boxes were filled. Among those noticed in the body of the house were:

John Crerar and ladies, Ernest Carter and ladies, H. D. Webster and lady, G. D. Webster and lady, H. A. Blair and lady, R. W. Hosmer and lady, John Hannah and lady, C. D. Lathrop and lady, W. B. Walker and lady, W. F. Blair and lady, C. M. Fay and lady, William Munn and lady, Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, C. Crosseth and lady, Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mr. Cobb and lady, Mrs. Ely, Frank Marsh and lady, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schaffner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Pearce, Noah Harrison and lady, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. George Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brega, Mr. and Mrs. John Dupee Jr., Mr. J. Fred Wallack, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Allerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fullerton, and Mr. N. Q. Pope and lady.

The opera was not concluded until a very late hour, but the audience remained until the curtain descended on the last act. A mass of carriages filled Monroe street as far west as La Salle, and Clark street from Adams to Madison. It was long after midnight before the streets were cleared.

TOO TIRED TO TALK.

Mme. Nilsson, of the Abbey opera company, was to have arrived in the city about 1 a. m. yesterday in the special car of Vice-President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Road, but her train did not arrive until 7 o'clock. She was driven at once to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where she was assigned to Parlors 18 and 19. Being very tired with travel, and having to sing in the evening, she received no one during the day, and did not leave her rooms until she went to the theatre at half-past 7 o'clock. The remainder of the company, numbering 315, arrived in the city on a special train over the Pennsylvania Road about 9 a. m., and the principals went at once to the Grand Pacific, where they will remain during the two weeks of the season.

SEAT SHARKS.

"Here you are; a few more choice seats left," was the cry that assailed the ear of a TRIBUNE reporter in front of Haverly's Theatre last evening. It was the voice of a ticket-speculator. In his right hand he held two pasteboards, which he exposed to view, while his left hand was tightly closed over sundry greenbacks, the proceeds and profits from his sales. If the statement of the management that no tickets fell into the hands of the theatre-sharks be true, then the question is, Where did they get them? At 8 o'clock a half-dozen of the speculators were busily engaged selling better seats than could be obtained at the box-office at a price considerably higher than the regular rates. At 8:30 three of the sharks who had sold out, deserted the field, and left it in possession of three companies. The trio captured every new-comer and surrounded him. Each one told the same story, only one ticket left, which he would sell at box-office prices, which was a deliberate misstatement. They charged $4.50 for a $2.50 seat. At 8:45 all was quiet, and the opera patrons were enabled to enter the theatre without being molested by a hungry horde of noisy, dirty, malodorous, and unscrupulous peddlers. The officer who is supposed to guard the entrance and protect people from being victimized was too busily engaged in watching the performance, and paid little attention to the actions of the speculators, who profited by his negligence. Several times he made a feeble effort to keep back the scalpers, and that was when they became audacious enough to pursue would-be purchasers to the box-office. One man offered two front seats for a Nilsson night at $15, the real value of them being $6.

THE MAPLESONS.

Mr. Charles Mapleson, son of the impresario, came through from the East with the Abbey opera company. His wife, Mlle. Cavalazzi, is Manager Abbey's premier danseuse, and Mr. Mapleson will remain here and await the arrival of his father's company, with which he is connected. In answer to the reports that a number of Col. Mapleson's company had been discharged and left behind in New York, he said that those dismissed were only minor people who were of no particular use. The Vienna tenor, Bertini, was of no account because his voice gave out, and Josephine York, who was splendid in English, was out of place in Italian opera. She did not understand the language and was too light for the company.

Mr. Mapleson's press agent informed a reporter last evening that Mme. Pappenheim had been dismissed at her own request, as she preferred to sing in concert. The new tenor and contralto engaged for the tour would fill the places made vacant by discharges. The charge that the premier danseuse had been discharged was false, as only one of the secundas had been let off. Col. Mapleson was not in financial trouble as reported. He had a $4,000 matinée in New York Saturday. The company was to sing in Philadelphia and Baltimore this week, where the advance sales were large. The Chicago subscription sales amounted to $36,000 already, and there was a $20,000 subscription sale in Cincinnati.

The sale of single week tickets for the Mapleson opera season, which will open at McVicker's next Monday evening, was continued through yesterday, and the demand was quite brisk. The sale of single seats for the first week will open tomorrow morning.

FREE SPEECH AND FREE WATER.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST DENOUNCES CARTER AS A DEMAGOG.

During the course of a talk yesterday between a Roman Catholic priest of this city and a TRIBUNE reporter the former said: "Did you read that letter of Mayor Harrison about the furnishing of water to the schools? What a demagog that man is! Of course, all that he is trying to do is to get the votes of the Catholics. He knows as well as you or I do that these schools of ours are sectarian in the sense in which the word is used in the law. We do not call our parish schools by such a name, of course, but we know that they come within the meaning of the law. There is no reason why they should be given free water any more than they should have free gas. And we ought not to be the ones to favor the doing of anything that is against the law, for we owe too much to the protection of the law. This is a land of law, and if we allow it to be broken for us what can we say when it is broken against us?"

Naturally, the priest who spoke thus freely does not care to have his name made public just at present; it is only necessary to say that he is a man of the highest standing in the clergy, and it is believed that his views are shared by not a few of his brethren.

THE MURDER MYSTERY.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE INQUEST INTO THE CAUSE OF AMELIA OLSEN'S TAKING-OFF—SHEHAN TRYING TO GET OUT ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—HIS ALIBI—RUMORS.

Yesterday passed with no developments in the mystery surrounding the murder of Amelia Olsen. The morbid curiosity which attracted thousands to the prairie where she was met by her murderer and where her body was found, the only evidence of his fearful work, seems to be slowly dying out. With the funeral Sunday her home also lost nearly all the visitors who for five days thronged to it in such great numbers. The feeling is generally becoming prevalent in the vicinity that the mystery of her murder will never be unraveled, the sentiment growing as each day passes without any discovery which might lead to its solution.

The Coroner's inquest was begun yesterday morning at the West Chicago Avenue Station. The family of the murdered girl, several of their friends, and the family of Shehan were present. Capt. Bonfield, on account of several matters of importance requiring considerable time to fully investigate, asked for an adjournment until Tuesday, Jan. 29. Deputy-Coroner Shanahan granted the request, as he did not wish to examine a portion of the witnesses and then grant an extended adjournment.

Fred H. Trude was retained late Saturday night for Shehan's defense, and secured a short interview with him after the adjournment. This was the first interview allowed Shehan since his arrest. It was generally considered that his discharge from custody would be ordered, but as there appeared no disposition on the part of the officers to do this, Mrs. Honora Shehan, the mother of the prisoner, at once took measures to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Her petition for a writ starts out by stating that she is the mother of Thomas Shehan, who is now illegally detained by Edward J. Steele, John Bonfield, and William Patton, who have control over the West Side Police. Amelia Olsen, she had reason to believe, was killed the 15th inst. She was last seen alive when leaving her workshop at 6:30 p. m. that day. Her sister, becoming frightened at her non-appearance at the usual time, went to meet her. When the sister saw at a corner in that vicinity four boisterous men, she became frightened and returned home. The body was found on the prairie the next morning. The petition then states that Thomas Shehan, now accused of the murder, came home at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday night, and did not leave the house until 6:30 the next morning. At about 6:30 o'clock that night three of the neighbors came in and remained until 7. At 7:30 one of them again called. All these persons saw Shehan there when they called. The petitioner claims he is held without warrant or legal authority, and merely on suspicion of committing the crime. The petition concludes by stating that Shehan has been held in custody since Wednesday, and as no action can be taken until the 29th inst. toward securing his release by other means, the petitioner therefore prays for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Barnum late in the afternoon heard the petition, issued the writ, and set 2 o'clock to-day for its hearing.

The story of Shehan's family concerning his movements the night of the murder, as told to a TRIBUNE reporter, was straightforward and apparently truthful. In the family are the father and mother, a daughter, and a girl named Mary Howe. According to their statement Shehan came home at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday evening and threw himself on a lounge. The daughter came home about 7 o'clock, and, seeing him, asked if he was drunk again. At this he jumped up, and, snatching a paper from her hands, read it for half an hour. While he was reading it, the Jacobs people, who live in the next house, came in and saw him reading. After they left he got his supper and returned to the sitting-room to go to sleep again. While he was asleep, Elias Jacobs called and again saw him. About 9 o'clock he went up-stairs to bed, and was seen in bed as late as 10 o'clock by the daughter. At 5:30 next morning his mother called him for breakfast. He answered, and, after eating, went to his work. Elias Jacobs, the neighbor referred to, was seen and told the same story of his calls at the Shehan house that night. The girl, Mary Howe, and the daughter also did not vary from these statements. Whether true or false, the combined evidence of these witnesses will make out a strong case of alibi before Judge Barnum, and may be sufficiently strong to secure Shehan's discharge.

A rumor, apparently well founded, is in circulation that the police are convinced a silk handkerchief was used in dragging the body across the prairie after the murder, and that they are making a diligent search for it among Shehan's effects, but with what result is not known.

The work of the detectives on the case continues unabated, but, from all appearances, they are succeeding in nothing beyond the running down of countless rumors only to find them groundless.

DIVORCE LAW.

JUDGE JAMESON DOES NOT AGREE WITH JUDGE SHEPARD.

Judge Jameson was asked for an opinion yesterday on Judge Shepard's decision in regard to divorce law. The substance of the decision in question was that when a wife separates from her husband for good cause her domicile follows that of her husband, even though they may reside in different States. Hence that the courts have no jurisdiction in the case of a wife, even if she have a bona fide residence in this State, who seeks a divorce from her husband who resides in a different State, unless the offense was committed in this State or while one or both parties resided here. Judge Jameson was of the opinion that where the wife was seeking a divorce she could acquire a domicile for the purposes of her suit. He thought that high authorities could be quoted showing that there were exceptions to the general law cited by Judge Shepard. In many instances it was improper for a wife to live with her husband after proceedings had been begun for a divorce—for instance, if the charge was that of adultery. A wife leaving her husband might cross a State line in order to reach her father's home. A number of similar instances might easily be supposed. Judge Jameson did not think it proper to enter into a criticism of Judge Shepard's opinions, especially as he was not aware of all the facts in the present case. The wife might not have acquired a domicile in good intention, and there might have been other conditions materially affecting the case.

CAN'T GO AMERICAN DRINKS.

WHY FATHER HEILORD FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES.

The Rev. F. J. Heilord, the Roman Catholic priest who was rescued Sunday night from the hands of Edward Hooker, a garroter whose home is among fallen women, was arraigned before Justice Foote yesterday morning on the charge of drunkenness. Officer Curtis, who was attracted Sunday night by the priest's cries when assaulted by Hooker, locked both up at the Harrison Street Station, charging the abbé with drunkenness and the garroter with robbery. Father Heilord's appearance was sufficient indication of the fact that the police officer's judgment had not been far out of the way; his eyes were bloodshot and downcast, his nose had acquired an unwonted lustre, and a breath almost as odorous as a Bridgeport zephyr told of potations that had been frequent and extending over a considerable period. Justice Foote, however, dismissed the charge against the priest, but held Hooker to the Criminal Court. As has been hitherto stated, Father Heilord was once before found intoxicated by Officer Curtis, and rescued from the hands of a crowd of thieves in a Fourth avenue den, where he had dropped a pocketbook containing a check for $1,000 and $480 in cash. This was six weeks ago. The wayward priest is a Frenchman, and for a time was traveling missionary for the diocese of Marquette, Mich. To a reporter he stated that he had been sick. He was traveling in America for his health, and expected to shortly return to Paris. Friday he had arrived in Chicago from the West, worn out and half-sick. He visited a café and drank a punch. Then a person who claimed to know him at Marquette introduced himself, and a glass of beer was taken together. He then knew no more, and, if he did anything thereafter for which he should be sorry, he was not accountable for it. Being asked about his previous spree, he hesitated and then said that French wines, to which he had been accustomed, did not intoxicate so easily as American drinks. To the query as to why he visited disreputable houses, he shook his head sadly, but vouchsafed no more.

A TRAGIC TALE REVIVED.

A WILL-BREAKING CONTEST WHICH RECALLS A DOUBLE MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

Testimony was taken at Newburgh, Va., Jan. 10, in the will case of R. C. Gray, who committed suicide by taking poison at his home in Virginia, near Disputanta. Mr. Gray was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, a man well known and respected, and the only child of C. M. Gray, of this city, who is the Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore Railroad. The son settled in Virginia a few years ago and bought a fine farm on the James River. At his death his estate was valued at $25,000, and was left to Mrs. Benjamin F. Winfield, a sister to his wife, who lives at Port Jervis. The legal proceedings recently taken in regard to the estate recall a story full of tragic interest. April 7, 1882, a horrible double murder was committed in Surrey County, Virginia, the victims being the wife of Mr. Gray, to whom he was deeply attached, and a farm-hand named Jones. Subsequent developments proved that Mary Booth, a colored servant had, with a sister, plotted to kill the whole family by poison placed in the food, rob the house, and then burn it to destroy all evidence of the crime. Both were punished. Mr. Gray drifted into despondency, drank heavily, and attempted his life with a revolver April 25, 1882, and later in the day took chloral with fatal effect. Two days prior to this he willed all his property, as stated, to Mrs. Winfield. His father now seeks to have the will set aside on the ground that at the time his son was insane from the loss of his wife, and therefore incompetent to make a will. It was shown that Gray talked rationally and coherently the day in question. The evidence will be transmitted to the Virginia courts.

HUNGRY CONGREGATIONALISTS.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CLUB—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—WHO WERE THERE.

The Chicago Congregational Club gave its annual supper at the Palmer House last evening, 151 members participating. After supper the President, Secretary, and Treasurer gave their reports, and the election of officers followed. There were four tickets in the field, and the balloting was spirited. The result was as follows:

President, the Rev. F. W. Fisk, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. A. Hollister, the Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D., C. F. Gates; Secretary, Aaron B. Mead; Treasurer, James H. Moore; Executive Committee, Robert E. Jenkins, William E. Hale, S. M. Moore, C. H. Case.

While the ballots were being counted brief speeches were made by C. H. Case, I. W. Scoville, the Rev. Robert West, the Rev. H. M. Scudder, the Rev. M. C. Hazard, the Rev. C. M. Gilbert, S. M. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbertson, Prof. H. M. Scott, A. T. Hemingway, the Rev. George M. Boardman, J. W. Sikes, E. F. Cragin, and E. F. Williams on subjects pertaining to the welfare of the club.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President to appoint a committee with power to incorporate the club under the laws of the State.

Among those present were:

Mr. E. W. Blatchford, the Rev. F. W. Fisk, Mr. R. E. Jenkins, Dr. J. H. Hollister, Mr. H. G. Billings, Mr. George Sherwood, the Rev. Robert West, Mr. S. M. Moore, Mr. E. F. Cragin, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. D. S. Munger, Mr. C. H. Case, Mr. Nathan Smith, Mr. G. B. Wilcox, Mr. S. I. Curtis, the Rev. G. N. Boardman, Mr. W. L. Hammond, Mr. W. E. Clarke, Mr. Mark Ayres, Mr. Albert L. Coe, Mr. A. B. Mead, Mr. J. F. Hyde, Mr. G. F. Cates, the Rev. H. M. Scudder, Dr. J. F. Thompson, the Rev. E. F. Williams, Mr. T. F. Bliss, Mr. H. N. Holden, Mr. Harvey Dean, Mr. I. H. Pedrick, Mr. W. E. Hale, Mr. C. C. Cragin, Mr. W. P. Cragin, Mr. E. W. Wiley, Mr. W. D. Marsh, Mr. H. Z. Culver, Mr. W. D. Gates, Mr. H. B. Gates, the Rev. M. C. Hazard, Mr. F. G. Ensign, the Rev. W. A. Lloyd, Mr. A. S. Hopkins, Mr. H. M. Scott, Mr. A. J. Glass, Mr. James T. Drupkins, Mr. Ira J. Mason, Dr. Gilman, Mr. I. B. Peabody, Mr. Carlisle Mason, the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, Mr. Robert Pettibone, Mr. A. J. Wood, Mr. P. J. Bennett, Mr. S. C. Platt, Mr. H. Bascom, Mr. Allan Culver, Mr. P. L. Underwood, Mr. E. M. Dewey, Mr. N. S. Patton, Mr. C. C. Cheney, Mr. A. W. Graves, Mr. F. E. Parrish, Mr. C. M. Barnes, Mr. F. H. Hanson, Mr. A. Sampson, Mr. G. M. Clark, Mr. W. A. Finney, Mr. W. L. Bartlett, Mr. I. W. Scoville, Mr. H. S. Vail, Mr. H. D. Bigelow, Mr. C. G. Hammond, Mr. E. D. Reddington, Mr. O. A. Bogue, Mr. M. J. Fitch, Mr. Louis H. Boutell, Mr. I. N. Camp, and Mr. W. D. Marsh.

RUNNING A ROAD IN THE AIR.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL'S ELEVATED SCHEME GETS THROUGH THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division recommended the ordinance granting the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company the right to construct an elevated railroad. The ordinance states that the elevated road is to be for the special use of shippers and receivers of freight over the road and for the convenience of the public. The proposed route will extend from the east line of Halsted street, extending east to the west line of Jefferson street, of uniform width (thirty-five feet), from the south walls of the company's present freight-house in Blocks 11, 66, and 62, of the Old Town of Chicago, to a line nine feet south and parallel with the north line of Wayman street. Privilege is also granted to connect such roadway with the Halsted and Desplaines streets viaducts, the guarantee being made that such connection shall not interfere with the public use of the structures. Permission is also granted to construct a bridge over Union street, to be of uniform width of the roadway. The company is to be liable for all judgments that may be obtained against the city. The committee also recommended changing the name of Hubbard street, from the river to Crawford avenue, to Austin avenue.

RELIGION.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

At the meeting of the Chicago Presbytery yesterday the Rev. P. C. Thyhold, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was received, after which the Rev. D. J. McMillan, of Salt Lake City, gave a brief account of the missionary work in the Western Territories. The speaker said that it had been most successful. Within a period of nine years the Presbyterian Church had established thirty-nine schools, fifty-nine teachers, and twelve churches in the very heart of Mormonism, and the schools were regularly attended by upwards of 2,000 pupils. He also spoke of the rapid strides the Mormon Church was taking in adjoining Territories.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

At the regular Monday meeting of the Baptist ministers the Rev. Mr. McGregor read a paper on "The Freedom of Faith," which was extensively discussed. The committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Baptist General Association of Illinois on the question of Sabbath observance reported that a joint meeting had been held, and that the recommendation was made that the various denominations of the State be requested to join in the important work.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A REQUEST FOR "SUBJECTS"—MORE ROOM FOR THE INSANE—ABROGATING AND REAWARDING A MILK CONTRACT.

The County Board met yesterday. A communication from Dr. Hoadley, Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Hospital. It requests the County Board to permit the unclaimed dead to be delivered to medical colleges for the purposes of demonstrating medical science, and states that the College of Physicians and Surgeons owns a lot in Waldheim, where the remains of subjects are properly buried. The committee was instructed to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Senne offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities to ascertain and report what is required in the way of suitable accommodations for the constantly-increasing population of the Insane Asylum, and if convinced that new buildings should be erected to confer with competent architects and other experts and submit plans therefor, having due regard to durability, convenience to employés and patients, light, heating, ventilation, sewerage, and especially to escape in case of fire.

A motion by Mr. Van Pelt to rescind the milk contract for the County Hospital, awarded to William M. Devine, and to award it to Kee & Chappell, was adopted, after a statement by Mr. Wasserman that Mr. Devine had not yet delivered any milk to the Hospital because he had been negotiating for the sale of his contract. Only Mr. Niesen objected on the ground that the statements about Mr. Devine's attempts at selling out were unfounded. The board then adjourned for one week.

As regards the Hospital milk contract, Mr. Wasserman stated to a reporter that he had advocated the awarding of the contract to Devine notwithstanding the latter's bid had been a trifle higher than that of Kee & Chappell. He had been informed, however, that Devine did not furnish milk, nor had he given bonds or taken other steps to ratify the action of the board, while, on the other hand, parties had come to him and told him that Devine wanted to sell out his contract for $1,000 to Kee & Chappell, who only wanted to give $500. Under these circumstances he had felt obliged to support the motion to rescind Devine's contract and make the award to Kee & Chappell at their original bid.

A TERROR TO OLD CROOKS.

UNDER THE NEW "HABITUAL-CRIMINALS" ACT ANOTHER OLD-TIMER GETS TWENTY YEARS.

Another verdict under the Habitual-Criminals act was rendered by a jury before Judge Gardner in the Criminal Court yesterday. The prisoner, William Outland, a negro, whom the police regard as a most dangerous man, was assigned to twenty years' servitude at Joliet. Outland belonged to a gang of professional thieves who have committed four of the most extensive burglaries in Chicago this winter. He was indicted jointly with Horace Napier, Joseph Winters, and Preston Kelly for entering the house of Mr. Henry Sawdy, No. 305 Wabash avenue. The plunder, consisting of diamonds and clothing, amounted to $1,400. Winters, it is charged, acted as "fence" and disposed of the proceeds of the robberies. He has secured a separate trial, and Kelly and Napier pleaded guilty. Their cases will probably be called up today. There are four indictments pending against the defendants. One charges them with burglarizing the Illinois Club-House and carrying away $600 worth of property. The second is for a similar offense at the house of Mrs. Sarah Newman, No. 378 Wabash avenue, who mourns the loss of $600 worth of her jewelry. The last legal document sets forth the details of a crime which Outland engineered, his three companions being accused as accessories. He sneaked into the dwelling of Mr. R. M. Whipple, No. 1523 Michigan avenue. In the hallway hung Mr. Whipple's overcoat containing a $1,000 United States bond and a $100 gold certificate. Outland stole the garment and burned its valuable contents, not recognizing their value, and then sold the coat to Winters, it is alleged. The latter is a barkeeper in a Clark street dive.

LIEB AND THE MAYOR.

THE GENERAL TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION, BUT THAT IS A MERE FORM.

Mayor Harrison stated yesterday that he held the resignation of Gen. Lieb and had had it for some time, but as to whether he would accept it or not was another matter. The Mayor said that he held a judgment note against Lieb for $5,000, and that nothing had ever been paid on it. He had never asked Lieb for any money, but would collect the note at any time when he thought it could be paid. Gen. Lieb said yesterday that his resignation had nothing to do with the city printing, but he simply wished to place Harrison in a position where he would be free to act as he chose. The fact of Gen. Lieb having tendered his resignation is not unusual, as it is customary for the heads of departments to hand in their resignations at the first of the year, subject to the Mayor's reappointment. It is not believed that Lieb will give up his place.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

At a meeting of the Englewood Council, No. 565, Royal Arcanum, held last evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Regent, F. N. Barney; Vice-Regent, J. F. Reid; Past-Regent, D. C. Chase; Orator, E. L. Roberts; Guide, J. B. Wadsworth; Chaplain, L. H. Mason; Secretary, J. M. Young; Collector, L. H. Hogan; Treasurer, S. B. Maynard; Warden, C. H. Lovewell; Sentry, H. W. Fitch; Medical Examiners, A. H. Champlin, C. H. Lovewell.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club met last evening. President Vreeland announced the following standing committees and officers for the ensuing year: Lectures and Entertainments, S. F. Champion, A. W. McCornack, J. Hardacre, W. H. Boomer; Membership, C. E. Husted, C. A. Ensign, D. A. Palmer; Employment and Public Action, R. J. Colburn, H. A. Parker, J. C. Dennison, J. T. Foster, A. C. Paller; Marshal, William Eakin; Assistant Marshal, James Taylor. Comrade R. J. Colburn gave some interesting army reminiscences, which were well received.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon. The Town-Attorney was instructed to examine the ordinances relating to the building of the sewer on Wallace street by the Western Indiana Railroad, and to prepare an ordinance which should remove any obstacle in the way of its construction. The assessment for the outlet of the sewer, which will have to be built by the town, has been confirmed by the court, and the board is anxious to have the entire work done as soon as possible. It was decided to sell some lots owned by the town in an inaccessible location between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and to purchase a site on Wentworth avenue for a fire and police station.

The wife of ex-State-Representative P. T. Barry is seriously ill of pneumonia.

The ice is again stopping up the waterflow at Hyde Park, and the water was shut off from the Town of Lake last evening about 9 o'clock.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

Remonstrances were presented against the special assessments for sewers in Lincoln avenue, Seminary avenue, and Dunning street. After considerable discussion the board arranged to meet the property-owners living on those streets at the police station tomorrow evening and talk the matter over.

The Town Attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance repealing the ordinance granting the right of way through the town to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company. Ordinances were passed for a water-pipe on Wrightwood avenue from Paulina street to the railroad track, and for a sidewalk on Sheffield avenue from Lincoln avenue to Diversy street.

HYDE PARK.

The case of Newhall vs. the Village of Hyde Park, which has attracted considerable attention because of the peculiar attendant circumstances in Hyde Park, where the plaintiff is well known and popular, came up before Judge Gary yesterday. The facts leading to the suit, which is for $10,000 damages for injuries inflicted upon the wife of the plaintiff through the alleged negligence of the village, are substantially as follows: George P. Newhall, the plaintiff, was walking with his wife near South Park the night of April 9, 1883, at 10 o'clock. On the southwest corner of Lake avenue and Fifty-sixth street the street-crossing had been removed, to make room for a projected sewer, and they walked off the end of the sidewalk, and both were thrown to the ground. The fall was but twelve or fourteen inches, but as Mrs. Newhall was nearly six months advanced in pregnancy the shock was attended with serious results. The child was born July 31, 1883, and is a fairly healthy and vigorous child; but the physicians state that it will be months and perhaps years before the mother regains her health, if ever. The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, who will bring in a sealed verdict at 10 o'clock this morning.

MACKINAC ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Col. Stockbridge has interested himself in procuring the necessary papers to press upon the Secretary of War the advantage of permitting a race course to be established at Mackinac Island. The matter does not require legislation, but under the law making Mackinac a National Park all subjects relating to the island are left to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
Patrick Dowling, Chicago	28
Ruth Page, Chicago	20
John Kane, Chicago	31
Emma Beoning, Chicago	20
Richard Kunde, Chicago	28
Augusta Boet, Chicago	23
James Whelan, Chicago	37
Mrs. Anna Moylar, Chicago	35
Joachim Gadke, Schaumburg	32
Ernestine Rehmus, Schaumburg	18
Leo Denney, Aurora	26
Agnes A. Savage, Lyonsville	21
Franciszek Klinczynski, Chicago	25
Apolionoja Katuza, Chicago	22
Louis J. Liskow, Chicago	29
Christiane Stallbohm, Chicago	26
Thorvald Thorson, Chicago	23
Petrina Ekran, Chicago	23
Olof Johanson Wahlquist, Chicago	26
Emma C. Anderson, Chicago	21
Johan Harrich, South Chicago	21
Lena Peters, South Chicago	24
Joseph H. Howard, Denver	42
Ida G. Terry, Oak Park	30
Henry Stapel, Chicago	22
Augusta Bode, Chicago	22
John Farenholz, Bremen	25
Sophia Menke, Bremen	19
Bernard J. Mulheron, Chicago	25
Ellen McCarthy, Chicago	24
Charles Hefter, Chicago	23
Emma Herzog, Chicago	22
James Ross, Chicago	27
Eva Miller, Chicago	25
George Heile, Chicago	24
Carrie Gergenbach, Chicago	19
Friedrich Wilhelm Lenertz, Chicago	43
Mrs. Barbara Lenertz, Chicago	40
Edward McCormack, Chicago	21
Mary Lavery, Chicago	21
Frank Homl, Chicago	22
Veronica Kreger, Chicago	24

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
Charles O'Neill, Chicago	[illegible]
Kate Everly, Chicago	[illegible]
Giuseppe Ambrosini, Chicago	[illegible]
Marie Louisa Briela, Chicago	[illegible]
Richard W. Atkinson, Chicago	[illegible]
Phœbe Heartsick, Chicago	[illegible]
Heinrich Kehns, Chicago	[illegible]
Louisa Ewald, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

PIERPONT—Jan. 20, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Albert W. Cobb, Sarah M. Pierpont, widow of the late Chief-Justice Pierpont, of Vermont, aged 86 years.

BATTEY—Sunday, Jan. 20, Calvin C., infant son of F. A. and Maria A. Battey, aged 10 months and 5 days, of meningitis.

Funeral from 1057 North Clark-st. at 1 o'clock Wednesday.

CARTER—Jan. 21, at his residence at Austin, George Henry Carter, of typhoid-fever, aged 20 years and months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAMBERLAIN—Sunday evening, at 7:15, at Harrison-st., Mary J. Chamberlain, oldest daughter of Capt. William Chamberlain.

Funeral from residence Wednesday, Jan. 23, at m., by carriages to Rosehill.

SIME—Annie, beloved wife of Robert Sime, aged years and 6 months.

Funeral from family residence, 170 Bushnell-st., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock.

NOLAN—Monday, Jan. 21, Timothy Nolan, aged years.

Funeral from his late residence, 112 West Fifteenth-st., Wednesday at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Holy Family Church where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Boston papers please copy.

MAYER—Jan. 20, our beloved father, Abraham Mayer, at his late residence, 385 West Twelfth-st. Leaves three children to mourn his loss.

Funeral from late residence Tuesday at 11 a. m. to Graceland.

Galesburg (Ill.) and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

HASTINGS—Jan. 20, Mrs. Julia Hastings, widow of the late Hiram Hastings.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 23, from Fiske House, Adams-st.

SMITH—Jan. 20, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Williamson, Ninety-fifth-st. and Prospect-av., John Smith, aged 81 years.

Funeral to Mount Greenwood at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday.

WATERMAN—Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20, at her late home in Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. F. A. Waterman, of pneumonia, formerly of this city.

FREEMAN—At his son's residence, 345 North-av., Anders A. Freeman, aged 75 years 10 months and days.

Funeral from the Swedish Immanuel Church, corner of Sedgwick and Hobbie-sts., Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1:30 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

WOLFE—Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock p. m., Thomas F. Wolfe, Assistant General Freight Agent C., B. L. & P. Ry. Co.

Funeral services at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Robey-sts., at p. m. Wednesday. Friends are invited.

NELLIGAN—Jan. 21, Francis, son of Francis and Elizabeth Nelligan, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from residence, 355 Thirty-first-st., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 a. m. in carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1884, 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1884,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
Dealers will find a fine line of goods, of the best makes, and suitable for present use. We ask buyers to attend this sale of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 a. m.
We make our Regular Weekly Auction Sale of
Crockery & Glassware
Consisting of a full assortment of
W. G., C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware, Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamps, Lamp Goods, Brackets, &c., &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS,
Charcoal Drawings, and Water Colors,
By the following well-known Artists:
JOHN R. KEY, F. C. BROMLEY,
L. C. EARLE, E. L. FIELD,
F. M. ROSENBERG.
Sale Friday, Saturday, and Monday,
Jan. 25, 26, and 28, at 2:30 p. m. each day.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

F. C. WILSON & CO.,
CANS & TANKS,
239 and 241 Lake-st.

Assignee's Sale.
Lard Refining Machinery of late firm of Peck & Bausher will be sold at auction at west end of 18th-st. Viaduct on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., subject to approval of County Court of Cook County.
R. WESLEY FAULKNER, Assignee.

Griddle-Cakes!
The best in the world are made of Warren's Entire-Wheat Flour. Sold by most Grocers at $7.00 per barrel, or four cents per pound. 10,000 people in Chicago now using it. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 38 Clark-st., sole manufacturers. Beware of imitations.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S CANDIES. The most Delicious Candies made. Fresh hourly. Wholesale and Retail. Write to Jno. Kranz, 80 State-st.

Loan Wanted.
The City of Madison, Wis., desires to refund $152,500.00 city indebtedness falling due April 1st. Information sent on application. Address
WM. H. ROGERS, Madison, Wis.

MALTBYS COCOANUT
THE BEST for Pies, Cakes and Puddings. Strictly pure. Ask your Grocer for it.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st.

DURKEES TABLE CHALLENGE SAUCE
Used in leading Hotels and Clubs. The Best Relish for Fish and Cold Meats.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers AND Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Jan. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Harrison st, 160 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1, 1883 (A. and J. Reddick to Jane L. Reddick)	$ 2,500
Ullman st, 24 ft s of James av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 27, 1883 (William Tarr to G. A. Sweeney)	350
Same property as the above, dated Jan. 19 (G. A. Sweeney to R. Keng)	350
Ullman st, 48 ft n of Thirty-second, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 19 (William Tarr to J. Kuhnlein)	350
West Madison st, 179 ft w of Bishop court, s f, 25x125 5-10 ft, improved, dated Jan. 17 (Henry H. Anderson to John W. Ela)	7,300
Loomis st, 191 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1883 (William A. Porter to Michael Ahern)	1,250
Wieland st, 367 ft n of Schiller, e f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28, 1883 (Peter Stellmann to Fredericka Daub)	3,600
Flum st, 264 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x111 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1883 (E. O. B. and O. Beatty to Eilke Costerbeck)	850
West Madison st, 25 ft e of Winchester, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Edward L. Potwin et al. to Joseph Bucchel)	6,000
Butterfield st, 138 ft n of Thirty-third, e f, 25x98 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Thomas McDermott to John Maurer)	2,800
West Van Buren st, s e cor of Idaho, n f, 69x125 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1883 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to Baldwin & Cook)	5,300
Paulina st, 316 ft s of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 8 (E. A. Packer to F. Patterson)	650
Twenty-first st, 98 ft e of Purple, s f, 18x125 ft, dated Jan. 19 (L. H. Robinson to James McKeon et al.)	5,000
West Harrison st, n w cor of Union place, s f, 75x106 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1883 (N. W. Burtis to Oliver H. King)	3,000
North av, 172 ft w of Oakley st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Henry Sporland to John W. Peterson)	800
La Salle av, s w cor of Eugenie st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 19 (Robert Lindblom to Nelson Van Kirk)	15,000
Same property as above, dated Jan. 16 (Nelson Van Kirk to Hattie L. Lindblom)	15,000
Sheber st, 296 ft n of North av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1883 (Nancy Swift to Robert Berger)	1,800
Same property as above, dated Jan. 17 (Robert Berger to Minna Berger)	2,400
Lake av, 144 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 19 (Master in Chancery to Elizabeth A. Middleton)	3,239
Ashland av, n e cor of Blanche st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 19 (John Huhnke to August Russ)	2,750
Thirty-fourth st, 247 ft e of Laurel, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (H. S. Kimball to J. K. Menard)	450
Loomis st, 50 ft n of Gilpin place, w f, 25x122 ft, dated Jan. 2 (William A. Porter to Hannah Hanaway)	1,500
West Twenty-second st, n e cor of Rockwell, s f, 96 7-10x132 ft, dated Jan. 15 (Henry W. Walker to Edward F. Pulsifer)	25,000
Willow st, n e cor of Bissell, s f, 50x112 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Peter Rinderer to August Roewert)	2,475
West Twelfth st, 170 ft e of Robey, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1883 (Mary Linane to Patrick Lavin)	3,800
The premises No. 3449 Indiana av, dated Jan. 5 (Walter L. Peck to Fred D. Gifford)	5,500
The premises No. 262 Ontario st (with some other property), dated Jan. 21 (John C. Knowles to Catherine Davis)	20,000
Walnut st, n w cor of Paulina, s f, 157 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9 (H. E. and F. Mehring to the City of Chicago)	14,000
West Jackson st, 347 ft e of Desplaines, n f, 25x98 ft, dated Jan. 19 (H. S. and J. C. Magill to Fred D. Gifford)	4,500
West Madison st, near Fall, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1883 (estate of C. Kernan to Eliza J. Kernan)	1,750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, 195 ft n of Forty-ninth st, w f, 50x120 ft, dated Jan. 8 (Ralph P. Gilbert to Lizzie P. Lane)	$ 2,200
Lots 1, Stauffer's Lots 1 to 5, etc., of e ½ Block 2, Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Jan. 17 (D. Stauffer to E. G. Petterson)	462

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

J. M. Gamble, two additional stories, 18x72, No. 89 North Clark street, to cost $19,000.

Andrew Pearson, two one-story cottages, 20x42 each, Nos. 144 and 146 DeKalb street, to cost $4,000.

A. Crane, one-story cottage, 21x30, No. 3017 Quinn street, to cost $700.

L. Robinson, two-story store and dwelling, 24x48, No. 714 West North avenue, to cost $3,000.

A. Fritz, basement, 24x38, No. 43 East Pearson street, to cost $500.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: W. E. Burlock & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 4 cases dry goods; S. L. Curtis, 1 case books; R. Douglas, 7 bags dried plants; S. Ropeball & Co., 5 cases conserves; J. M. Locke, 10 cases dry goods; Keith Bros., 6 cases dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 279 boxes tin-plate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 42 boxes tin-plate; James Lee & Co., 20 tons pig-iron; Frank Farish, 27 drums caustic soda; Chicago Stamping Company, 38 boxes tin-plate; J. S. Kirk & Co., 8 drums caustic soda; H. C. Sawyer, 1 case curios; H. H. Porter, 2 cases curios; R. C. Nickerson, 15 cases curios; Marshall Field & Co., 18 bales burlaps; Kantzler & Hargis, 8 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 2 cases cigars; Menendez & Co., 1 case cigars; C. A. Shire, 3 cases cigars; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 16 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 16 cases dry goods; O. E. Keith & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch-jewels; H. H. Hayden, 250 sacks salt. Collections, $9,-908.

GEN. SHERMAN AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Gen. Sherman, who came to New York to attend the dinner of the "Forty-niners" last evening, occupied Room 1 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today, where he received many callers. His release from official duties seems to have given him a new lease of life. He says he was never in better health and spirits. His good humor was disturbed twice today—once when an affable young man came in and requested the privilege of taking a plaster cast of his face, to stick on the front of a new building on Twenty-third street.

"We have Gen. Grant's head there," pleaded the young man.

"Well, you will never get mine, young man. Go out and take the first fellow's picture you find in the street; it will serve you just as well, and be twice as handsome."

Another caller ventured to say that there would be a vacancy in the White House next year, and that the late General of the army ought to fill it.

"You don't catch me in that penitentiary," blurted out the veteran.

This afternoon Gen. Sherman called on Gen. Grant. He will return tomorrow to Washington.

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribed it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine. [illegible] Edwards, Principal of Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwood, R. I.

BUSINESS.

The Wall Street Bears Still in the Ascendant—Various Notes on the Money Market.

The Produce Markets Active and Generally Stronger—Provisions Helped by a Light Movement of Hogs.

Increased Eastern Orders to Trade in Breadstuffs, Especially Wheat—More Firmness Looked For.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 21.	Jan. 14.
New York	$141,055,984	$135,075,933
Boston	11,929,935	12,015,989
Chicago	7,426,020	9,080,000
Philadelphia	8,058,535	9,163,528
St. Louis	3,218,814	3,157,565
New Orleans	2,331,345	2,920,003
San Francisco	2,322,731	1,947,229
Totals	$176,343,384	$173,359,619

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
Boston, 12@15c premium.
St. Louis, 75@90c premium.
Cincinnati, 60@80c premium.
New Orleans, $1 premium.

Only a fair demand for money is reported at the banks, but the rates remain at 5@6 per cent on a call and 6@7 on time. There was a large total of orders for New York exchange from the country yesterday, and it was strong at 60c premium per $1,000. The foreign exchange market has responded a little to the decline in wheat and the slight increase in the demand for export, but bills are still scarce and rates high. Bankers' sterling was posted early yesterday at 485½ for sixty days and 488 for demand, but these figures were reduced later to 485 and 487½. Transactions were at 484@484½ and 486¾@487. Documentary sold at 482¾@483 for sixty days.

Local investment securities were rather active. There were sales over the counter of $65,000 United States 4s at 124⅛, $10,000 4½s at 114⅜, $77,000 3s at 100¼, $10,000 at 102⅛, $5,000 at 101⅛, $1,000 Cook County 5s at 107½, $1,000 Minnesota State 4½s at 100⅝, $2,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 83, $2,000 Board of Trade 5s at 100⅝, $1,000 at 101⅛, $2,000 Car Trusts, series C, at par, $2,500 West Division Railway 5-20 6s at $105⅝, and $7,500 Petersburg (Ill.) 6s at 101¼. At the Chicago Stock Exchange there were sold $16,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 82¾@82⅞, 100 shares of Chicago Gas-Light stock at 109½@110, $30,000 Mineral Point 5s at 90@90⅛, $17,000 City Railway 5-20 4½s at 95@95¼, $700 at 95½@95⅝, $2,000 Cook County 5s of 1899 at 108, $1,000 West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s at 105⅝, $1,300 Board of Trade 5s at 100⅞@101, 30 shares of Atchison stock at 70⅝ buyer thirty, and 30 shares at 70 seller sixty.

The bears continued their successful operations in New York, and the sales footed up 463,800 shares. St. Paul was again an object of attack, and the price was carried down to 84⅛. It was given out by the bears that the company would pass its dividend in April, though the friends of the road claim that it is earning 9 per cent on both the common and the preferred stock. A number of orders to sell the stock were sent from this city. The other Grangers also suffered, and Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental were jumped on. The report was circulated that a firm of Gould brokers had failed. Gossip has it, too, that Mackey and O'Brien, the bonanza kings, are after Gould's scalp. The statement has been repeatedly made by responsible persons in New York that Gould, Sage, Field, and others are parties to a pool for the purchase of Union Pacific stock, and that they have thus far taken only a small portion of the shares they intend to have in their control. The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific is said to be very favorable, showing a reduction of $3,000,000 in the floating debt.

Business at the banks in St. Louis and other Western towns continues dull and points to unusual quietude in general trade. Apparently just enough is done to keep established traffic moving, but no new ventures are entered upon. In some cities rates for money have been reduced a little, but in most cases the market is nominally as it has been for weeks past.

Money is higher on the Continent than in England, but the flow across the channel is not large. Holders of stocks in France have been selling out in the London market, but prices have not been badly broken. Confidence is sufficiently low in England, but in France there is at times a sentiment bordering on panic.

Canadians are settling down to the comfortable conviction that they have seen the worst of the depression in their markets and stocks show a tendency to advance. Some outside investment orders for securities are reported.

Recent banking misfortunes in Canada have led to the discussion of the official inspection of banks. The fact that the important institutions there have many branches complicates the subject, and it appears that there is considerable opposition on the part of the bankers, who object to having Government officials familiar with the management of their affairs. It is thought, too, to be next to impossible to increase the machinery of Government inspection without introducing politics to an unpleasant degree.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Hibernian Bank. Co.	100	Cook County 7s, 1880	111
Illinois T. & Sav. Bk.	185	Cook County 7s, 1890	112½
International Bank	100	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	195	Cook County 5s, 1899	107
Traders' Bank	135	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105¼
Union National Bank	220	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Chicago City 7s, 1887	106	No. Chi. C. Ry. 1st mg. 6s	108¾
Chicago City 7s, 1888	109	No. Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1889	111	South Park 6s, 1890	104
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112½	South Park 7s, 1891	105
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	West Div. Ry. cp. 5-20 6s	105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120¼	West Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105¾
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¾	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 4s, 1901	102¼	Mut. Un. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	76
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	97	Chi. Bd. of T'de 10-50 5s	100¾
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	94⅞	Cons. G., F. & L. Co. 6s	82¾
Cook County 7s, 1885	101¾		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: Today's stock market showed no signs of convalescence. Judged by general symptoms it was even sicker than Saturday, for during the best part of the session the whole list was dragged down toward lower figures. The Gould properties were especially weak, showing that the attack against them was continued with unabated force, and that the attempt to bring down the financial fabric about the ears of the great mogul had not been relinquished. The attempt met with but partial success, for, although the Gould stocks were depressed in the morning, they rallied with the rest of the list in the afternoon and closed higher and with considerable strength. The day's fluctuations were small and utterly without meaning. Whether prices went up or down was of no sort of consequence, seeing that the changes were entirely due to manipulation. The statement that Gould had indorsed Wabash Railroad paper to the extent of some $5,000,000 and that the same was about falling due was worked by the bears for all that it was worth, and tended to depress values. Nobody seems to know whether the statement is true or false. In street slang, it was said that the Boston Railroad speculators had been forced to "take their medicine" today, the dose being administered in the shape of Atchison & Topeka, which experienced a serious drop. Undeterred by this experience, the Boston people held on manfully to Union Pacific, and so do the owners of it here, led by Gould, who both buys and talks it up. Apropos of this stock, it is stated that the Government Directors have prepared their report for transmission to Washington, that it is a very favorable one, and that it shows something like $3,000,000 reduction in the floating debt. There was less talk about impending Receiverships today, and it was admitted that neither Wabash nor Denver would be forced to seek safety in these harbors of refuge just at present. Nothing was said today of the trunk-line troubles, and it may be assumed that they are virtually ended. There was no real reason why stocks should have been so depressed today. The outlook rather favors a rise than a fall, and were it not that the bears control the market by sheer terrorism and the circulation of damaging reports, hints, and inuendoes that are too readily believed prices would most likely advance to figures nearer their true values. As it is, the market is utterly demoralized and an unduе depression is the result. How long it will remain so nobody knows—even the street veterans decline to give an opinion.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 21	Last Jan. 19
Alt. & T. H. pfd.	100	88	88	88	88
Can. Pac.	3,600	57⅛	56⅝	56¾	57⅛
Can. Southern	1,811	49	48⅜	48⅝	48⅞
Cent. Pac.	2,225	64⅛	63⅜	63⅝	64⅛
C., B. & Q.	5,000	119½	118⅝	119¼	119½
Ches. & Ohio	300	14	14	14	14½
Do 1st pfd.	100	21	21	21	21
Den. & Rio G.	9,700	20⅛	17⅞	19	20⅛
Del. & Hud.	300	106½	106	106	106¾
D., L. & W.	32,040	115⅝	114⅜	115⅛	115½
Erie	15,400	24⅝	24⅛	24½	24⅝
Do pfd.	300	68	67½	67½	68
Do seconds		88¾	88½	88½	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
Do pfd.	300	11	11	11	11½
Ill. Cent.	800	130	129½	130	130
Jersey Cent.	3,100	87⅛	86	86¾	87⅝
Kan. & Texas.	11,419	19¾	18¾	19	19½
L. E. & West.	300	17	16½	17	[illegible]
Lake Shore	15,085	94⅝	93⅝	94	94
Louis. & Nash.	24,450	45	44½	44¾	45¾
Manhattan	100	41	40¾	41	42
Do 1st pfd.	100	80	80	80	80
Mich. Cent.	8,000	89	88	88	89
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	300	34	34	34	34½
Minn. & St. L.	300	14½	14½	14½	15
Do pfd.	600	31	30½	31	31
Mo. Pacific	21,150	86⅞	86	86	86⅜
Nash. & Chat.	1,600	46	46	46	46

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 21	Last Jan. 19
N. Y. Cent.	7,980	111¾	111	111¾	111⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd.	300	17	16¾	17	17
Nor. & W. pfd.	1,600	38¾	38	38¾	38⅜
Northern Pac.	9,065	23⅜	22⅜	23	23⅝
Do pfd.	39,740	48⅞	47⅛	47⅝	48¾
Northwestern	21,550	116¾	115⅝	115⅜	116⅛
Do pfd.	200	141¼	140⅞	141	141
Ohio Cent.	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
Ohio & Miss.	700	23	22½	23	23
Ont. & West.	425	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,319	101½	99	101½	101⅝
O. Transcon.	28,450	22⅞	22	22⅜	23
Pacific Mail	1,400	41	40⅝	41	41⅛
P. P.-C. Co.	600	109	108¾	109	110
Peoria, D. & E.	500	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
Reading	13,700	54⅞	53⅞	53⅝	54⅜
Rich. & Dan., term.	300	27	26⅜	27	...
Roch. & Pitts.	800	14	13⅝	13¾	14½
Rock Island	410	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜	115½
St. Paul	74,750	86	84⅛	85⅝	86
St. Paul & O.	2,550	29	27⅞	28	28⅜
Do pfd.	5,450	89¾	88⅝	88⅞	90⅛
St. P., M. & M.	6,300	87⅛	85⅞	87	89⅛
Texas Pacific	7,445	16¾	15⅞	16¼	16⅛
Union Pacific	25,078	73⅜	72⅜	73⅛	73⅜
Wabash	5,300	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	14
Do pfd.	7,650	25	24⅛	25¼	26⅛
West Shore bonds	3,500	53⅛	52¾	53	52⅝
West. Union	30,585	73⅛	71⅞	72⅜	73⅛

Total sales of stocks today, 463,800 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129	Fargo	108
American	93	United States	58

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100	St. P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	114⅛	Texas Pacific l g	40
4s, new	123⅜	do R. G.	73¾
Pacific 6s of '95	129	Union Pacific 1st	113⅜
Central Pacific 1st	111⅝	do l. g.	109
Erie 2ds	88⅞	do s. f.	117
Lehigh & W., offered	103⅝		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	75	Tenn. 6s, new	37¼
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	40
Tenn. 6s, old	37¾	do deferred	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 Georgia 7s gold	111	80000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¼
30000 Tenn 6s new	37	10000 do	53½
5000 Tenn comp	43	10000 do	53⅛
1000 Buf & Erie new	121¾	10000 do	53⅝
1000 do	121½	15000 do	53⅛
10000 C B & Q deb 5s	98	42000 do	53
2000 do	98⅛	10000 do	53¼
18000 C B & Q 7s	129½	37000 do	53⅛
2000 Can So 1st	104	40000 do	53
2000 C&O 1st—Series B	107½	47000 do	52⅞
10000 CRI&Pcl1917 coup	125½	20000 do	52¾
3000 C S P M & O con	108½	2000 N Y C 1st reg	131
8000 C P gold bonds	111½	5000 N Y C Ex 5s	104
8000 D & R G 1st	110¾	5000 No Pac 1st coup	101⅜
14000 East Tenn inc	27	10000 do	101⅛
1000 Intl coup 6s	81	5000 do	101⅜
1000 Kas Pac 1st cons	93	10000 NW con coup g b	124
5000 L & W B con asn	103⅛	11000 Ore Short Line 6s	91⅝
4000 M K & T gen 6s	79½	5000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	104
1000 do	79⅝	3000 R & P 1st con	91½
2000 do	79½	1000 do	91⅝
3000 do	79¼	10000 So Pac of Cal 1st	103½
3000 M L S & W 1st	100	10000 SPM&M 1st cons	98⅛
1000 Metn Ele 1st	101⅜	2000 Tex P 1st—R G D	69¾
5000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	88⅛	3000 do	70
1000 do	88	3000 do	69⅞
2000 N Y C & St L 1st	100	5000 do	70
2000 do	100½	5000 Un Pac s f	117¼
1000 N Y S & W 1st	99¼	5000 do	117½
24000 N Y W S & B 1st	52⅞	11000 Wab gen m 6s	60
8000 do	53	1000 W S L & P—Chi D	73
55000 do	53⅛		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

6000 U S 4s reg 1907	124	53000 N Y W S & B 1st	53⅛
10000 U S 4s coup 1907	124	10000 do	53⅛
1000 Tenn comp	43⅛	15000 No Pac 1st coup	101⅛
3000 A & P inc	118	50000 do	101⅜
10000 C B & Q deb 5s	98⅛	10000 do	101¼
5000 D & R G 1st	108	10000 do	101½
5000 M K & T gen 6s	77	21000 do	101⅜
8000 do	76	10000 do	101¼
8000 Mutual Union 6s	75	15000 NW con coup g b	124
2000 do	74⅞	5000 Ore Short Line 6s	91
10000 M&SP1st—C&PW	93	5000 do	90⅞
10000 N Y C Ex 5s	104	2000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	104
25000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	88⅛	2000 SPM&M 1st cons	98⅛
5000 do	88⅝	11000 Tex Pac inc l g	40
3000 N Y W S & B 1st	52⅞	7000 do	40
71000 do	53	5000 Un Pac 1st	113⅛
30000 do	53⅛	5000 Wab gen mrtg 6s	60
20000 do	53⅛	10000 do	59
4000 do	53⅛		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

8000 A & P—W D 1st	93⅛	1000 N Y W S & B 1st	53
3000 C P gold bonds	111½	10000 do	53⅛
3000 C&O 1st—Series B	107½	37000 do	53⅛
3000 do	107⅛	40000 do	53
5000 E Tenn 5s	68½	2000 do	53⅛
5000 K P 6s asn—DnD	101⅞	1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	88
5000 M K & T gen 6s	76⅛	1000 do	88⅛
1000 do	76	1000 N W s f deb	104
2000 do	76⅛	3000 No Pac 1st coup	101¼
3000 do	76	2000 R & D 6s	100
2000 do	76⅛	20000 StPM&M 1st cons	98¾
3000 M&SP1st—C&PW	93	2000 do	98⅞
24000 Mutual U Tel 6s	74	3000 Tex P 1st—R G D	70¼
3000 do	74	5000 do	70⅛
2000 do	73¾	1000 Un Pac 1st	113⅛
6000 do	74⅛	1000 American Ex	93
17000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¼	100 Wells Fargo Ex	109
5000 do	53⅛	25 Bank of Republic	125
1000 do	53	40 Adams Ex	130

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money market easy at 1½@2, closed offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weaker at 484½; do, demand, 486¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The week opens with little or no change in the condition of the money market, which still remains abundantly supplied with loanable funds. Rates are easy, ranging from 4½ per cent on notes to 5½@6 per cent for general business paper. Still higher rates are paid on miscellaneous paper. At the clearing-house the rate to borrowing banks was 3½@2 per cent, with most of the transactions at the lower rate. Call loans range from 3@4 per cent. In manufacturing paper most of the transactions reported are at 4½ per cent. In general mercantile paper rates range from 4½ to 5½@6 per cent. New York funds were steady at a premium of 12@15c on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $11,929,935 and the balances $1,274,524. The bank statement for last week shows generally decreasing averages, the result of which is a decrease in the surplus reserve of $490,042, the banks now holding an excess of $1,755,472. Loans show a decrease of $834,600, and amounts due from other banks a decrease of $628,100. Amounts due to other banks show a decrease of $1,598,500, and deposits a decrease of $393,200. The reserve items show a decrease of $71,500 in specie and $214,600 in legal tenders. The amount due from reserve agents in New York has increased $645,100. The stock market today has been active and excited, as was to be expected, in view of the break which took place Saturday. There was a rush to sell from various sources. The prominent features of the market were Atchison stock and Mexican Central securities. Of the Atchison 5,665 shares were sold, of Mexican Central bonds $185,000, and of Mexican Central stock 632 shares. Atchison opened at 70, declined to 69⅛, and recovered to 70⅛ on the first call; on the second call it receded to 70; in the afternoon it again declined to 69¾, but on the second call recovered to 70⅝; on the last call 70¼ was bid and no stock offering. Mexican Central stock sold down to 6@6½ and California Southern to 6. The Mexican Central 7s opened at 47 and advanced to 47¼, but on the second call broke to 44¾; in the afternoon a large lot carried the price to 44, but on the second call it recovered to 44½@45; at the close 45 was bid and 45½ was asked. The incomes sold at 6⅝. Sonora 7s declined 2, to 92. Atchison 5s sold at 103 and plain 5s at 85; do firsts declined 1⅛, to 120⅛. New York & New England 7s declined 1¾, to 98; do 6s 2¼, to 87⅛; Eastern 6s ¾, to 110¾. Union Pacific opened at 73½, declined to 72¾, and closed at 73⅜. Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy opened at 119, declined to 118⅝, and closed at 119¼. Cedar Rapids & Missouri River advanced 1, to 102. Flint & Père Marquette declined ¼, to 25; do preferred declined ⅜, to 8; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 6, to 20. Connotton Valley sold at 25; do preferred at 50; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis at 78½. New York & New England declined to 14⅛@14⅜. Old Colony declined ¾, to 138¾; Portland, Saco & Portsmouth ⅛, to 112. Boston & Providence advanced 1, to 168; Boston & Maine ⅛, to 161½; Fitchburg 1¾, to 122; Eastern ⅝, to 36; Rutland preferred ⅛, to 14¼. New England Telephone sold at 45 and Erie at 35; Mexican sold at 2¾; Tropical at 2¼. American Bell declined 3, to 171½.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
B. W. P. Co.	500	2	2	2	2
Bell Tel.	100	173	173	173	173
Mexican Tel.	500	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	2¾
Tropical Tel.	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Erie Tel.	5	35	35	35	35
Atchison	8,300	70	70¼	70	70⅛
C., B. & Q.	400	119	119	118⅝	118⅞
C., S. & C.	100	14	14	14	14
Con. Valley	350	37½	37½	37½	37½
Cedar R. & M. R.	200	102	102	102	102
Flint	300	25	25	25	25
Mexican Central	1,000	9¾	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
T. C. & St. L.	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Union Pacific	400	73⅛	73⅜	72⅞	72⅞
Franklin	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Quincy	50	44½	44½	44½	44½
Second board.					
Atchison	850	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Bell	75	171½	172	171½	172
C. & W. M.	100	37	37	37	37
Con. Valley pfd.	100	50	50	50	50
Union Pacific	250	72⅞	73	72⅞	73
Eastern	100	36	36	36	36
Fitchburg	100	122	122	122	122
Flint	100	25	25	25	25
Do pfd.	50	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
M., H. & O.	100	20	20	20	20

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 Atch 5s	85	30000 Mex Cent 7s	44½
5000 Mex Cent 7s	47	10000 Con Val 6s	17½
5000 do	46⅝	1000 N Y & N E 7s	98
10000 do	46⅛	10000 N Y & N E 6s	87⅛
25000 do	45	1000 T D & B 6s	30

SECOND BOARD.

30000 Mex Cent 7s	45½	1000 N Y & N E 7s	99
10000 do	45⅝	10000 do	98⅛
5000 Eastern 6s	110⅜		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Clearings, $8,058,535; balances, $834,314. Money 4 per cent and stocks renewing flat to 5. The stock market opened weak this morning, under an unusual pressure of long stock, supplemented by unusually bold raids, and prices receded steadily up till afternoon, when a rally took place in the Northern Pacific group, after a spiritless fashion, and the market closed steady. The surface indications of the market would appear to foreshadow a continuation of the steady liquidation of long accounts, which is the cause of the present shrinkage in values. The features today were the Northern Pacific group, in which there were considerable sales of long stock for local bull accounts. The preferred declined 2⅜, to 47⅛, and reacted 1 per cent, to 48⅛. Northern Pacific common fell off ⅝ per cent, to 22⅛, reacting ⅛, to 23. Oregon & Transcontinental fell 1⅜, to 22, reacting 1 per cent, to 23. The chief depressing influence was the weakness developed by the strong points of the market, Pennsylvania and Jersey. Pennsylvania declined ⅛, to 57⅜, weakening chiefly under sales by a London arbitrage broker. Jersey also broke easily from 87⅛ to 86⅛, under a pressure of sales by commission-houses, and would have made a more decided decline but for the support given by a demand made by the New York short interest. Reading fell from 27⅛ to 26 1-16 under free sales by New York. Lehigh Valley also continues to droop, though a sustaining order to protect the market against a pressure of allotments was noticeable at 12⅛.

The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57⅜	58
Reading	26⅞	26⅛
Lehigh Valley	65	65¼
Northern Pacific	22⅞	23
Northern Pacific preferred	47⅝	47⅞
L. Nav.	43⅛	45
B., N. Y. & P.	9⅛	9¾
Jersey Central	86⅞	86⅜
Oregon & Transcontinental	22⅞	22⅞

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The demand for Eastern exchange was more active today. The sales between banks were at 60, 75, and 80c premium. The counter rate was not changed, 1-20 being offered and 1-10 asked.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 7-16; do, account, 101 9-16.

St. Paul, 87½; United States 4½s, 127.

Illinois Central, 130; Pennsylvania Central, 59⅝; New York Central, 114⅛; Erie, 25⅛; seconds, 91; Reading, 27¾.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Rentes, 76f 85c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The week opened on an active market for mining shares, and prices were generally firm, with the exception of Bodie, which declined to $11.00@11.50, Bulwer to $1.35, Central Arizona to 23c, and Chrysolite to $1.15. Belle Isle advanced to 18c and Tioga to 41c. Horn Silver was firm at 6⅛@6⅜c, Iron Silver at $3.00, Green Mountain at $1.90, Standard at $7.00, Sonora at 10c, and Sierra Grande at 80c. In the afternoon there was a large business in mining shares, the feature having been Bulwer, which sold, ex-dividend, at $1.35@1.30@1.50. Bodie advanced to $12.00, Tioga to 43c, La Crosse to 10c, Sonora to 11c, and Iron Silver to $2.10.

Homestake	9¼	Quicksilver	4½
Iron Silver	205	Quicksilver pref.	22
Ontario	29	Sutro	17

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	232	Silver Islet	1⅜
Franklin	9⅛	Osceola	14
Quincy	44½	Huron	1

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 1.87½	Grand Prize	$ .20
Belcher	1.12½	Hale & Norcross	1.87½
Belle Isle	.25	Mexican	2.00
Best & Belcher	2.87½	Navajo	2.75
Bodie Consolidated	10⅝	Northern Belle	.90
California	5.00	Potosi	.80
Chollar	2.12½	Savage	.90
Consolidated Va.	.30	Sierra Nevada	2.75
Crown Point	1.00	Union Consoli	2.50
Eureka Consoli	2.00	Utah	1.37½
Gould & Curry	1.87½	Yellow Jacket	2.25

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, wheat being especially so, while all were steadier than usual, with generally a firm tone. Early in the day the feeling was strong, on the absence of news of more failures at the seaboard, which helped the idea that it is time for a turn. The news that stocks were breaking further in New York caused a change of tone here, and by 11:30 a. m. the markets had lost just about all they had gained previously. From that point there was a slight improvement in grain, while most kinds of provisions turned decidedly stronger. In the afternoon prices were higher all round, with a rather active business on the call.

Provisions were quiet and steady, with a firm tone. There was not much exterior demand, but the local hog market was quoted firmer, with a light supply, and the trade showed a disposition to swing round to the opinion that they are not going to get nearly as many hogs as have been counted on for this winter. There was an idea that somebody is under pork and short ribs, which made them relatively firm, lard being oppressed by the fact of a rather large stock, and the fear that the consumptive demand will scarcely be equal to the supply. This tended to keep down the prices of other products, especially as they are already high relatively, pork having advanced 50c, while lard went down about 20c. The trading yesterday was almost entirely in May deliveries at a premium over February of 50c on pork, 32½c on lard, and 30c on short ribs. May pork advanced 17½@20c, fell back 10c, improved 10c, and closed on 'Change 12½c above the latest price of Saturday, at $15.30. May lard closed unchanged at $9.00, and ribs 7½c higher, at $7.92½c bid. There was a moderate demand for shipment to domestic points. On the afternoon call pork and meats advanced 5c and lard 2½c. Subsequently pork for May sold up to $15.42½, and then at $15.40, with $9.05 bid for May lard.

Flour was quiet and easier. A few lots were taken for shipment to Canada. The weakness in wheat last week told on flour yesterday, some parties admitting a decline of nearly 25c per brl from previous asking prices. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and steadier, with general firmness. It advanced ⅝c, fell back ⅞c, and closed on 'Change ⅜c above the latest price of Saturday, at 89⅝c for February and 96⅝c for May. The British markets were reported dull and easier, but the reported receipts were light here and about everywhere else except New York, which got in about 124,000 bu. The increase there was said to be largely due to the arrival of grain held back by the recent snow blockade. Also, the financial feeling was said (at the outset) to be more settled, and a good many people here thought it to be about time for a turn, with more of our (seaboard) wheat moving to Europe. There was, however, some heavy pounding, led by Ream and Lester, the latter selling a considerable quantity, presumably on the weakness in stocks in New York. Then others chimed in as sellers and raided the market down a little; whereupon Poole stepped in as a buyer. The later purchasing was quite free, and said to be largely on account of parties in New York who had held aloof for two or three weeks past. The pit was an animated one all through the session. Car lots of No. 2 spring in store sold at 88⅜@88⅝c. No. 3 spring was quoted at 72c for smutty to 79c in favorit houses. No. 2 red was nominally firmer at 97@99c and No. 3 red was quoted at 89c. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅜c. Later May sold at 97⅜c, with a good demand on Eastern account.

Corn was moderately active and firmer. The trading was chiefly for May, which advanced ⅜c, fell back ⅝c, improved ⅝c, and closed on 'Change ⅜c above the latest price of Saturday, at 57⅛c bid. February closed ⅛c higher, at 52⅜c bid, and March was ⅛c above it, while June was ⅛@⅜c below May, the difference being generally ¼c. The British markets were called dull and easier, but our receipts were not large for Monday, and the big proportion of no grade in the receipts (154 cars out of 514) caused a good deal of comment, the weather being favorable to a "good" inspection. This, with the firmness in wheat, caused the local feeling in corn to be strong, as there was some apprehension that the recent speculative pressure drew out most of the really good corn that will be shipped this winter. The selling was mostly done on New York account, including some large orders. After the market had declined to 57c for May there was some active selling by home talent, and the market then improved in sympathy with wheat. Cash No. 2 in store sold chiefly at 51⅝@52c, with rejected at 43@43½c, and new mixed at 48@48½c. On the afternoon call the market was ⅛c higher. Subsequently May sold up to 58c and later at 57⅜@57½c.

Oats were quiet and ⅛@¼c lower. The offerings of No. 2 cash were very light, and 2 cars sold at 31⅛c. In futures there was an unsettled feeling, with the bulk of trading in May. Opening sales were made at 36⅛c for May, and the price advanced to 36⅜c early, but later dropped back to 35⅜c, and closed at 36c, being ¼c lower than Saturday's latest price. There was a fair demand for samples on shipping account, and the market ruled quite firm, No. 2 white sold at 35⅛@35⅜c on track and at 34⅛@36⅛c free on board cars. On the afternoon call the market was firmer, with sales of May at 36⅛@36⅜c, being ⅛@⅜c higher.

Rye was very dull and but little changed. Cash No. 2 sold at 57c, and January and February were nominally the same. March sold at 57⅜c, and May, after selling at 63⅜c, closed at 63c bid, being steady. Rejected sold by sample at 54c, and No. 2 (to arrive) at 58c. On the afternoon call the market was a little easier.

Barley was almost lifeless, the only activity being in No. 3 in store, which sold at 49@50⅛c, being steady. No. 2 was nominally 59c, with 60c bid for February and 61c bid for May, with sellers at 62c. Samples were in request for the lower grades, which were firm.

Flax was steady and firm at $1.50@1.52 for No. 1 on track, with warehouse receipts about 3@4c less. Timothy was in request, and, though the offerings were large, there was demand enough to take them all at firm prices, the quality of the seed being exceptionally good. Prime was quoted at $1.32, with sales at $1.25@1.34 for common to choice grades. Clover was plenty and easier, prime being quoted at $5.90@6.00, there being little inquiry.

In jobbing circles there was little that is new to note. Trade was quiet all around, as it usually is at this time of year, but the prevalent feeling is one of considerable steadiness, prices being regarded as down to hard-pan. The grocery trade was quiet, with prices firmly held for all the leading staples. There was a slightly improved demand for dried fruits and canned goods, and prices averaged steadier. Fish remain dull. In the butter and cheese markets there was a moderate movement at about previous quotations. Oils, paints, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before. Hay was firm for the better grades, and slow and easy for the poorer qualities. Hides were steady. Broom-corn unchanged, and tallow steady at quotations. Potatoes were dull. Eggs were firm and rather scarce for strictly fresh laid. Poultry was in good demand and unchanged. Whisky was steady at $1.16.

New York sold 5 boat-loads of wheat and 8 boat-loads of corn yesterday for export.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that competition on the railroads of South Russia, leading to cheap freights, has accumulated 9,300,000 bu wheat at Odessa.

A Liverpool letter to a prominent firm here says: Our "market goes from bad to worse, and it is nearly impossible to make sales. Old spring has retailed at 8s 1d@8s 2d, but consumers have ceased to take American wheat, Indian being forced on them at their own terms. No. 1 Bombays are equal to your No. 2 white, and sell at 8s 2d. The quantity afloat is lessened, and with no fresh imports from you we may recover, but could not stand a fresh load."

The above is in strict accordance with the tenor of other advices. Most of them agree on the point that England is independent of the United States for wheat. We suppose that means that buyers there do not need to make *bids* for our grain. They are certainly getting it, "allee samee." According to Beerbohm's last statement 77 per cent of the quantity afloat for Great Britain was from United States ports. Of course this includes long-passage wheat from the Pacific slope, but the fact here stated scarcely substantiates the assertion above quoted.

The wheat buying in this city yesterday was probably started by the rumor that the next statement of visible supply will show a decrease of some 1,500,000 bu wheat; but others figured it as only 600,000 bu. New York received 328,000 bu and shipped 294,000 bu. She also received 390,000 bu corn, against 145,000 bu shipped. Receipts at New York are increasing, as is only natural when we look at the increase in shipments from the West. She yesterday received 124,000 bu wheat and 130,000 bu corn. Her stocks decreased last week 380,000 bu wheat and 60,000 bu corn. It is presumed that this decrease in wheat stocks does not take account of the quantity of wheat put afloat and not moved out of harbor. Some of the strongest bears in that city yesterday hinted that they would not be surprised to see a halt, though they could not see anything on which to bull the market. That appears to be the view of a good many people here too.

A bin to hold 100,000 bu is now being built on the east side of the Illinois Central Elevator B and will be ready in about a fortnight. That house is said to have put about 100,000 bu of No. 2 wheat into temporary bins on the floor, the necessary room having been obtained by boxing up one of the tracks. The St. Paul and the Alton are choke full, and the Rock Island houses are also understood to have as much on hand as they can take care of. Other houses have still some room, the Northwestern system having capacity for about 1,000,000 bu and the Burlington perhaps as much, though orders have been issued at (some) points along those lines to take no more grain at present.

The fears of some that track grain will be discounted a long way, as compared with grain in store, may not be realized after all. Receipts are on the decrease, and there is a very good demand for all the low grades thus far, which, if continued, will take them out of the way; while the loading into vessel may make room enough for the No. 2 yet to come in. If not, it will be then in order to construct other bins or cribs in addition to the one above mentioned. We note that the pressure to move out the low grades is favorable to the maintenance of the 30c rate which some have thought cannot be insisted on after the contracts at the former rate are cleared out of the way.

The improbable story was circulated here yesterday that the Minneapolis flour-mills have secured contracts for the manufacture of an aggregate of about 250,000 brls.

The New York syndicate of fabulists is said to have adjourned yesterday without decreeing any new failures. Have they got tired?

Three car-loads of rye were shipped from this city to Milwaukee last week. The price in that city has recently been 2@3c above Chicago. We note that our receipts for last week were barely half as much as the average daily receipts in September. From this it is argued that the rye-surplus of the West has been already marketed. In this connection it may be of interest to give the percentage price of No. 2 rye in this market as compared with No. 2 wheat for a series of years; the figures representing the average price of rye divided by the average price of wheat:

1873	56¾	1879	54⅛
1874	79	1880	73
1875	86¼	1881	81½
1876	61¾	1882	62
1877	55	1883	58½
1878	52¼	Now	64¼

The average price of rye for the last eleven years was 66 per cent of the price of wheat.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$ 14.65	$14.70 @14.80	$ 14.80
February	14.65	14.72½@14.82½	14.80
March	14.89	14.90 @14.97½	14.95
April	15.00	......@......	15.15
May	15.17½	15.22½@15.35	15.32½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

January	$ 8.65	$ 8.62½@ 8.65	$ 8.70
February	8.65	8.65 @ 8.70	8.75
March	8.77½	8.75 @ 8.80	8.80
May	9.00	8.92½@ 9.05	9.02½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 7.55	$ 7.65 @ 7.70	$ 7.62½
February	7.55	7.62½@ 7.67½	7.65
March	7.65	7.70 @ 7.77½	7.75
May	7.85	7.92½@ 7.97½	7.95

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	88⅜	88⅛@88⅝	88⅝
No. 3 spring	*72	......	*72
January	88⅜	88⅛@88⅝	88⅝
February	89⅛	89 @89⅞	89⅝
March	90	90⅛@90⅝	90⅝
May	96	96⅜@96⅞	96⅝

CORN.

No. 2 cash	51⅝	51⅝@52	52
Rejected	43	43 @43½	43
January	51⅝	51⅝@52	52
February	52¼	52 @52½	52¾
May	57⅛	57 @57⅝	57⅜

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	31⅛	......@......	31⅛
January	31⅛	31⅛@31⅛	31⅛
February	31⅜	31⅛@31⅝	31½
March	32	32 @32	32
May	36⅛	35⅜@36⅜	36⅛

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls.	12,890	16,891	22,946	18,349
Wheat, bu.	50,532	28,037	28,324	19,770
Corn, bu.	226,900	186,651	165,921	109,877
Oats, bu.	74,536	44,922	98,779	38,596
Rye, bu.	8,089	5,291	3,350	501
Barley, bu.	13,124	30,497	25,810	14,984
Grass-seed, lbs.	163,326	246,356	200,192	410,255
Flaxseed, lbs.	50,507	471,530	273,210	131,453
Broom-corn, lbs.	14,000	14,600	79,030	19,640
Cured meats, lbs.	445,700	983,984	1,461,221	3,005,311
Canned meats, cases	......	......	411	2,240
Dressed beef, lbs.	......	140,000	687,054	787,208
Beef, tcs.	......	......	176	377
Beef, brls.	......	......	104	814
Pork, brls.	274	150	3,181	5,745
Lard, lbs.	115,000	174,000	325,474	817,802
Cheese, lbs.	108,700	110,626	91,770	109,850
Butter, lbs.	128,419	175,088	110,369	185,408
Dressed hogs, No.	524	1,418	456	319
Live hogs, No.	10,832	19,440	6,124	3,397
Cattle, No.	1,308	2,275	1,569	3,243
Sheep, No.	395	546	712	1,497
Hides, lbs.	236,270	146,155	482,216	348,019
Wool, lbs.	73,226	331	372,213	135,125
Coal, tons	9,682	12,834	2,785	1,732
Lumber, m feet	539	501	795	1,029
Shingles, m	......	101	......	......
Salt, brls	2,242	862	1,755	5,952

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars winter wheat, 50 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars lower grades do (69 wheat); 188 cars contract corn, 33 cars new mixed, 293 cars low grades (514 corn); 100 cars contract oats, 22 cars rejected do; 11 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 12 cars No. 3 barley, 47 cars lower grades do. Total, 778 cars, or about 460,000 bu. Inspected out: 13,266 bu wheat, 24,264 bu corn, 1,972 bu oats, 942 bu rye, 11,638 bu barley.

The schooner R. B. Hayes was chartered yesterday at 5c to store 50,000 bu corn and carry it to Buffalo at the opening of navigation.

The following shows the receipts of the various articles of produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 295,216 brls; wheat, 1,144,946 bu; corn, 3,643,361 bu; oats, 1,515,620 bu; rye, 278,-166 bu; barley, 495,492 bu; flaxseed, 2,034,575 lbs; hog meats, 3,533,335 lbs; lard, 4,966,536 lbs; butter, 1,920,483 lbs; hogs, 344,447; cattle, 124,684; sheep, 63,994; hides, 3,756,437 lbs; wool, 299,369 lbs; coal, 139,829 tons; lumber, 6,628,000 feet; salt, 39,435 brls.

The following are the reported stocks in Liverpool at the close of the year:

	1883. Wheat, qrs.	1883. Corn, qrs.	1882. Wheat, qrs.	1882. Corn, qrs.
Liverpool	[illegible]	72,498	617,875	37,184
London	[illegible]	55,698	390,386	6,134
Gloucester	[illegible]	11,109	81,609	100
Bristol	[illegible]	31,686	77,101	300
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	193,099	2,500
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	69,477	5,197
Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]	108,934	6,600
Belfast	52,794	2,309	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartlepool	23,671	10	5,973	2
Leith	43,917	6,061	6,744	5
Newry	11,809	7,100	21,369	1,400
Londonderry	11,848	14,339	17,136	2,400
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following table of exports of provisions for 1883 as compared with 1882:

Articles.	1883.	1882.
Pork, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hams, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresh beef, lbs.	116,998,722	53,953,759
Salted beef, lbs.	49,443,687	40,517,643
Tallow, lbs.	67,356,054	99,383,825

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—175 sacks springs at $4.90; 1,500 sacks low grades at $2.45@2.75. Total about 350 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—5 cars bran at $15.00@15.50; 4 cars middlings at $15.50@16.50.

WINTER WHEAT—3 cars by sample at 92c for No. 3 red. Total about 1,500 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—35 cars No. 2 at 88⅛@88⅝c; 33 cars by sample at 78@83c for No. 3 on track and 81@86c free on board cars. Total about 35,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 15,000 bu seller February at 89⅝@89⅞c; 115,000 bu seller March at 90⅝@90⅞c; 1,165,000 bu seller May at 96⅝@96⅞c; 50,000 bu seller June at 98⅛c.

CORN—118 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 51⅝@52c; 15 cars rejected at 43@43½c; 4 cars new mixed at 48@48½c; 243 cars by sample at 45½c for rejected on track and 43@45c free on board cars. Total about 207,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 30,000 bu seller February at 52⅜@52½c; 600,000 bu seller May at 57⅜@57½c; 20,000 bu seller June at 57⅛c.

OATS—2 cars No. 2 at 31⅛c; 106 cars by sample at 32@35c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33⅛@36⅛c free on board cars. Total about 108,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 15,000 bu seller March at 32c; 105,000 bu seller May at 36⅛@36⅜c; 10,000 bu seller June at 36⅛c.

RYE—6 cars No. 2 at 57c; 2 cars by sample at 54c for rejected and 58c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 4,000 bu. On the afternoon call there were no sales.

BARLEY—8 cars No. 3 at 49@50⅛c; 16 cars by sample at 55c for No. 4, 52@62c for No. 3, and 68c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 13,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,250 brls seller February at $14.80@14.82½; 750 brls seller March at $14.95@14.97½; 5,250 brls seller May at $15.32½@15.35.

LARD—500 tcs at $8.62½. On the afternoon call the sales were: 250 tcs seller February at $8.70; 3,500 tcs seller March at $8.82½; 500 tcs seller May at $9.02½@9.05; 500 tcs seller June at $9.10@9.12½.

DRESSED HOGS—2 cars (dividing on 200 lbs) at $6.75@7.00.

COOPERAGE—No sales reported.

MEATS—110,000 lbs green shoulders at 6⅛@6⅜c; 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 925,000 lbs short ribs at $7.60@7.70. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 150,000 lbs seller January at $7.65; 350,000 lbs seller February at $7.65; 400,000 lbs seller March at $7.75@7.77½; 250,000 lbs seller May at $7.95@7.97½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Steady and unchanged at the following prices: Choice hurl, 7@7½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; common and inferior, 2½@3c.

BUTTER—Prices were sustained. They were firm for anything good enough for table use, as the supply of prime butter continues small. Although the demand was almost wholly of a local character it exceeded the offerings of desirable grades. We quote: Creamery fancy, 36@38c; do common to choice, 25@35c; dairy, fancy, 27@30c; dairy, choice, 23@25c; dairy, fair to good, 18@20c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@10½c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—This market had no specially new features. Trade was not active, the cold weather making shipments hazardous, but the smallness of the supply of good cheese keep prices firm. We quote: Full cream cheddar, 12½@13½c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 13½c; flat, slightly skimmed, 8½@9½c; skim, common to fair, 7½@8c; low grades, 2@5c; Young America, 13½@14c.

EGGS—Exhibit continued firmness, fresh-laid selling easily at 27c. Ice-house are going out as fresh at 23@24c and pickled at 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—Are quiet and unchanged at quotations: Apples, per brl, $2.00@4.00; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.00; pears, Easter Buerre, $3.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $3.75@4.50; Valencias, per case, $6.00@9.00; Messinas, $3.00@3.75; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb brl, $6.50@9.00; lemons, per box, $3.00@4.25.

GROCERIES—Jobbers had nothing specially new to note. Trade is about as good as usual for the season, and at the ruling low prices the feeling is firm. Quotations remain as before: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@18c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13½@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut-loaf, 9¾c; standard granulated, 8⅝c; standard A, 7¾c; extra C, 7@7¼c; yellow, 6@7½c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

HAY—Was steady at $9.00@9.50 for No. 1 timothy and Iowa upland prairie at $7.00@9.00.

HIDES—Were steady and unchanged at quotations: Light green salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 8@8½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6½@7c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 25@28c; damaged, No. 2, 6½c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—There was an unchanged market for goods in this line. The quiet usual to the season prevails, and the steadiness of the prices remains undisturbed. We still quote: Carbon, 175 test, 14½c; carbon, 150 test, 10¼c; snow-white, 150 test, 13c; Wisconsin test, p. w., 10¼c; Wisconsin test, w. w., 13c; Elaine, 19c; Eocene, 11c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 55c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 37c.

POTATOES—There is nothing doing. Arrivals are quite large and the inquiry somewhat restricted. For selected lots 35@37c was the ruling price on track.

TALLOW—Was steady at 7⅛@7¼c for No. 1 city and 7½c for do country.

WHISKY—Was unchanged at $1.16.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The official receipts and shipments for last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	42,110	18,988
Calves	327	346
Hogs	140,884	34,163
Sheep	24,490	11,815

The receipts during Sunday and Monday amounted to about 5,000 cattle, 15,500 hogs, and 3,000 sheep, against 8,319 cattle, 23,075 hogs, and 2,154 sheep for the same time last week.

The exports of live stock and dressed meats per steamer from the port of Boston for the week ended Jan. 19 were 1,798 live cattle, 646 sheep, 5,120 quarters of beef, 60 carcasses of mutton.

Special cable reports to the *Drovers' Journal* from Liverpool show no change in the cattle market; best Americans, 15½c. Sheep 1c lower; best grades, 18c.

It is rumored that Nelson Morris, who is now on his way home from England, has engaged the entire cattle-carrying capacity of the National Line of steamers running between New York and London and New York and Liverpool. Mr. Morris has also made extensive arrangements for exporting dressed beef from New York and Boston. The latter enterprise was inaugurated Saturday last with a shipment from Boston of 2,000 quarters of beef by the steamer Catalonia.

The arrivals of stock for Sunday and Monday were rather below the average. Of cattle and sheep they were notably light, and a substantial advance in prices was the result. The demand for shipping cattle materially exceeded the supply, and sellers got an advance ranging from 10@20c. Common to choice sold at $4.75@7.00. Hogs moved up 5@10c at the opening of business, at which advance the market ruled steady to the finish. Sales ranged from $5.15@5.25 for very poor to $6.25@6.50 for choice grades. Sheep were active and stronger, with sales at $3.50@5.75.

The *Northwestern Live-Stock Journal* says: The idea prevails in many parts of the country that the per cent of losses among range cattle in the Northwest during the winter season is very great—sufficiently so to render the business extra-hazardous. The following statement may act as an eye-opener in the matter: Late in the fall of 1881 T. J. Allen drove 9,000 head of Texas steers into the Niobrara River country about the line dividing Wyoming from Nebraska. Two thousand of them were turned on the range for the winter and gathered the next year. Out of the 2,000 he found and took to market all but 35 head. Since that year he has found 14 head of the missing ones, leaving but 21 lost out of 2,000—a shade over 1 per cent.

CATTLE—There was no class of shipping cattle for which the market did not show a considerable advance on the closing prices of last week. Even the common and medium grades which were the least inquired for were taken at 10@15c advance, while anything at all attractive went quick at prices fully 15@20c higher than it was possible to get for similar grades Friday and Saturday. The advance was based upon nothing more substantial than the fact that the receipts were much lighter than the average, and that the opinion prevailed that the total for the current week will fall much below the previous week. Trade opened at an earlier hour than usual and briskly. It did not lag until the supply was exhausted. Excepting a little bunch of 1523-lb steers which went at $7.00 no really choice beeves were offered. Some good ones were taken at $6.35@6.65, but sales at over $6.00 did not reach 300 head all told. Common to good droves averaging from 1000 to 1250 lb comprised the larger part of the supply, and trading was mostly within a range of $4.75@5.80. The market has a decidedly firm aspect. It looks as if we were to have lighter receipts from this time forward, and a great many people will be disappointed if fat cattle do not sell higher.

Butchers' stock as well as shipping steers was in active demand and commanded stronger prices. Low grades did not appear to be wanted at any advance, but holders of good useful animals had no trouble in getting better prices. Cows sold at $2.25@4.75 for scrubs to choice lots, bulls at $2.50@3.50 for poor to extra, and steers at $4.70@5.00. Veals were very scarce. There was a fair inquiry at $4.50@7.75 for common to choice ones.

Stockers were firmer in sympathy with other descriptions. The demand was comparatively light, but there were not enough suitable lots to fill the few orders here. We quote poor to prime lots at $3.50@4.50. Feeders were wanted at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
7	1,500	$7.00	63	1,110	$4.95
15	1,378	6.65	19	1,040	4.95
53	1,342	6.50	14	1,066	4.85
17	1,345	6.50	15	1,128	4.85
18	1,398	6.50	54	1,080	4.75
18	1,380	6.50	41	1,050	4.75
38	1,320	6.30	46	1,000	4.75
21	1,310	6.25	67	983	4.70
56	1,319	6.25	23	985	4.60
32	1,242	6.20	10 feeders	1,085	4.60
87	1,241	6.00	19 stockers	890	4.60
43	1,251	6.15	33 stockers	836	4.50
44	1,225	5.95	35 stockers	815	4.30
54	1,213	5.90	16 stockers	819	4.15
16	1,278	5.80	15 stockers	627	4.00
21	1,223	5.80	17 cows	1,180	4.75
17	1,252	5.70	13 cows	1,151	4.40
37	1,253	5.70	17 cows	1,038	4.35
22	1,232	5.65	40 cows	1,016	4.30
18	1,170	5.65	15 cows	1,048	4.10
18	1,225	5.60	20 cows	987	4.00
17	1,283	5.60	13 cows	1,071	4.00
20	1,140	5.62½	21 cows	965	4.00
23	1,172	5.60	27 cows	938	4.00
42	1,237	5.50	31 cows	960	3.90
40	1,112	5.50	14 cows	1,342	3.90
31	1,108	5.50	11 cows	933	3.90
23	1,149	5.50	19 cows	935	3.85
40	1,168	5.40	20 cows	912	3.80
57	1,170	5.40	21	975	3.65
17	1,248	5.35	20	974	3.65
24	1,159	5.30	20	889	3.45
18	1,173	5.30	22 cows	1,000	3.40
19	1,050	5.30	52 cows	976	3.35
50	1,155	5.25	13 cows	1,000	3.30
34	1,195	5.25	13 cows	983	3.20
17	1,091	5.10	13 cows	874	3.00
36	1,045	5.05	20 cows	884	2.90
21	1,069	5.00	21 cows	921	2.85
20	1,065	5.00	11	823	2.25
23	1,050	5.00			

HOGS—Prices averaged nearly 10c higher than Saturday. Trade was active, packers, shippers, and speculators all buying, and by noon everything fit to be sent to market had been weighed. The demand was chiefly centered in good to choice lots, and as the offerings of that class were comparatively few the advance was more marked than in the common grades, which did not meet with much favor either from shippers or packers. Only twelve of the latter were buying, but they took a total of about 11,000 hogs. All sold and the market finished steady at $5.25@6.50 for poor to choice light, and at $5.25@6.20 for inferior mixed to choice Philadelphias. Culls sold anywhere from $4.00@5.10.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	300	5.80	51	184	5.50	82	138	4.97
59	313	5.80	128	187	5.50	58	133	5.15
64	301	5.75	47	171	5.50	75	134	5.00
65	340	5.75	46	182	5.50	67	119	5.00
47	311	5.75	48	181	5.45	65	141	4.90
61	349	5.75	42	179	5.45			

SHEEP—The supply was comparatively light, and, with an active shipping demand and the usual call from the local trade, the market displayed a firmer tone. Sales were readily effected at $3.50@4.50 for poor to medium and at $4.75@5.75 for good to extra. The latter price was paid by a Minneapolis buyer. Some thin Texans sold at $3.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	72	$3.30	220	91	$4.35	88	98	$4.65
145	90	3.75	232	95	4.35	135	98	4.65
110	94	3.75	54	97	4.35	38	109	4.75
20	84	4.00	65	96	4.35	103	100	4.75
85	97	4.15	174	99	4.65	83	140	5.75
94	102	3.40						

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—HOGS—Trading opened up in a lively manner this morning, and the ruling prices from the start were considerably higher than at the close Saturday. There was but one packer of importance buying, but he took all that came in his way at a general range from $6.00@6.10 for lights to really good packing grades of medium to fair weights. Shippers of York hogs were out during the opening hours, there being but few orders in the market and the small supply hardly justifying their taking hold. Butchers and scalpers were free buyers, however, and some sales of heaviest were made for shipment, the range being from $5.45 for common lights to $6.15 for heaviest of a fat but rather mixed quality of choice heavy weight, such as are bought for Philadelphia.

CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 900; scarce and firm; demand largely exceeded by supply, especially for top grades; exports, quick sales at $6.25@6.50; good to choice, $5.50@6.10; medium to fair, $5.00@5.40; common, $4.25@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 800; firm and in good demand; common to medium, $2.50@3.50; fair, $3.75@4.25; good to best, $4.50@5.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,170 head, including 50 car-loads export steers, making 11,050 for the week; opened with a sharp demand at an advance of a strong ¼c dressed weight, but before the finish the feeling was weaker; late sales at same reduction, and firm at morning rates; common to prime steers sold at $5.50@7.50 per cwt live weight; best 2 car-loads in the market, $7.70@7.90; bulls, $4.00@5.00; exports today, 90 live cattle, 400 live sheep; exports for the week, 814 live cattle, 400 live sheep, 568 quarters beef, 1,035 carcasses mutton, 75 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,025 head; making 44,250 for the week; steady, with a large business at $4.25@5.80 per cwt for common to choice sheep; $5.50@7.25 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,400 head, making 41,550 for the week; live hogs a trifle firmer at $5.70@6.10 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts today 1,300 head; consigned through, 131 cars; good demand, prices a shade higher; offerings mainly of fair to medium; extra steers, $6.25@6.50; good to choice steers, $5.85@6.15; medium butchers', $5.00@5.50; fair to medium, $5.40@5.80; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,600; consigned through, 4 cars; demand fair; prices higher, except for common grades; fair to good Western, $4.25@5.00; choice to fancy, $5.25@5.85; common, $3.00@4.00; Western lambs, $4.50@6.85; Canadas, $6.30@6.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; consigned through, 37 cars; market active and a shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $5.10@6.25; light mixed, $5.85@6.40; heavy, $6.45@6.55; pigs, $5.25@5.80, best grades disposed of.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—BEEF CATTLE—Slow, tops unchanged, other ¼c lower; very best, 6¾@7¼c; first quality, 5⅝@6½c; medium, 4@5⅛c; ordinary, 3⅝@3⅞c; most sales from 4c to 6⅝c; receipts, 935.

SWINE—Full supply and fairly good demand for good hogs, which are scarce; quotations, 7@8¼c; receipts, 6,923.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,784; quotations, sheep, 3½@6½c; lambs, 6@8¾c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Dull, slow; prices about ¼c higher than last week; receipts, 1,330; shipments, 2,347.

HOGS—Active and firm; Philadelphias, $6.35@6.50; Yorkers, $5.90@5.80; receipts, 4,355; shipments, 7,200.

SHEEP—Firm; advanced 10c over Saturday's closing; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 5,200.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 610 head; good grades firm; native steers, 1,156 to 1,387 lbs, $5.25@5.90; cows, $3.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600 head; firmer and 5c higher; lots, 220 to 350 lbs, $5.40@5.90, mainly $5.60@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 470 head; steady; native, 105 lbs, $4.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common and light, $4.50@5.75; packing and butchers', $5.60@6.25; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 460.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—4 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull; 41s.

CHEESE—American choice dull; 63s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Old mixed dull at 5s 5¼d. Receipts—Wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 6,500 qrs; Pacific ports, 14,750; other sources, 25,000. Receipts corn, 31,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—3 p. m.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 5⅞d; middling Orleans, 6 1-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,350.

CHEESE—Fine American, 63s.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 41s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7¾d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—33s 9d@33s.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—REFINED PETROLEUM—7@7¼d.

LINSEED OIL—12s 15d@12s 18d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—12 m.—Wheat dull; corn dull and easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat not much doing; corn dull. To arrive—Wheat dull; corn quiet. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull. Pork, 70s; lard, 45s 6d; bacon—l. c., 41s 6d; s. c., 41s 6d; tallow, 44s 6d; cheese firmer at 63s; beef, 112s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull and easier. Country markets for wheat dull.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive; corn rather easier at 5s 5d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive; corn quiet but steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French slow. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the last week, 55,000@60,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour slow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Speculative trading in No. 2 red wheat to a moderate aggregate on an irregular market, which was measurably free from excitement; prices hardened perceptibly through the later trading, leaving off firmly at a gain for the day of ⅛@⅜c per bu; for prompt delivery winter wheat attracted a moderate share of attention, in good part for export, though the advices by cable were not deemed particularly encouraging, and held its own very well as to values, the principal holders evincing less eagerness to realize; spring varied a little, but ruled dull. Sales No. 1 red at $1.13 in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.06¾ in elevator and at $1.09@$1.09½ in store, $1.04½@$1.06 delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.06⅞ bid in elevator; No. 1 white free on board from elevator at $1.07 (carried for ten days); No. 2 Chicago spring (old crop) free on board from store, 98c. No. 2 red futures: January $1.05½@$1.06⅛, closing at $1.06⅛; February $1.06¾@1.07⅞, closing at $1.07⅝; March $1.08@1.09½, closing at $1.09; April $1.10@1.10⅜, closing at $1.10⅜; May $1.12@1.12⅞, closing at $1.12⅝; June, $1.13½@1.14⅛, closing at $1.14⅛. Corn—A moderately active inquiry prevailed for prompt delivery, partly from shippers, with No. 2 as in most favor and offered reservedly, ruling firm, while No. 3 (new crop), as pressed for sale, further yielded as much as ½c a bu; sales of No. 2 afloat at 63@63½c, the latter for guaranteed, closing at 63c bid; do in store at 62½@63c, and in elevator in lots at 62@62½c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 66c. No. 2 futures: January 62⅛@62¾c, closing 62⅝c; February 62¾@63¼c, closing 61c; March 63¼@63¾c, closing 63⅝c; April 64¼c, closing 64⅛c bid; May 64⅝@65⅛c, closing 64¾c. Oats moderately dealt in for early delivery at irregular prices, graded white hardening a trifle, while graded mixed further weakened a shade. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator, 43⅛c; No. 2 white, 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at 42¼c asked; No. 2, in store and elevator, 39c, closing in elevator at 38c bid; No. 2 Chicago afloat 40⅛c bid, and up to 41⅛@42c asked for prime. No. 2 futures: January 39@39⅛c, closing 39c bid; February 39⅛@39⅜c, closing 39⅛c bid; March 40⅛@40⅜c, closing 40⅛@40½c bid; April 41⅛c, closing 41⅜c; May 41⅞@42⅛c, closing 42c bid. Rye—A somewhat freer movement reported in Western, for shipment, at 65½@66½c; other kinds held as before, but dull. Barley very quiet at previous prices. Barley-malt inactive at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—A moderate movement reported in hog products at irregular prices. Pork in moderate request for early delivery within our previous range. Cut meats in moderate request in a jobbing way and quoted firmer; pickled bellies, 12-lb averages, 7⅝@7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; pickled hams, 10¾@11c; smoked shoulders, 7½@7¾c; smoked hams, 11¾@12½c. A dull market noted for bacon, with long clear at 8@8¼c; Western long clear, 8c. Western steam lard in very limited request for early delivery, with contract grade at the close quoted at $9.02½@9.05; no important sales noted. Futures: January, closing $9.02@9.05; February $8.96@9.08, closing $9.02; March $9.05@9.10, closing $9.10; April closing $9.18; May $9.25@9.30, closing $9.29; June closing $9.32@9.35; July $9.35@9.40, closing $9.38@9.40; year closing $8.85@8.88.

TALLOW—Quoted about steady on a moderate business, with prime city quoted at 7 11-16c.

SUGARS—Raw inactive, but held to steady prices. No sales reported. Refined quiet at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights generally firm on the basis of previous quotations on a moderately active movement, mainly in breadstuffs, provisions, and miscellaneous cargo and, in part, on through-freight account. Of the contracts for grain were: For Liverpool, by steam, hence, grain, on private terms, quoted at 3d bid and 3¼@3½d asked; London hence, grain at 3¼d and wheat at 3½@3¾d, closing at 3¾d; Hull, wheat at 3½d; Havre at 9c; Antwerp, 4d; Hamburg, on private terms, quoted at 60 pfennigs asked; Lisbon, a bark, reported on private terms, quoted at 11@12c; Oporto, Norwegian bark, at 16c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Dull; futures dull and steady; January, 10.66c; February, 10.69c; March, 10.76c; April, 10.89c; May, 11.02c; June, 11.13c; July, 11.23c; August, 11.32c; September, 11.06c; October, 10.76c; November, 10.65c.

FLOUR—Dull.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and nominal; options 10@15 points lower, moderately active; sales, 3,250 bags Rio No. 7, February, 10.40@10.50c; 1,000 do March, 10.55@10.70c; 3,250 do April, 10.70@10.85c; 1,000 do May, 10.85@10.95c; 4,750 do June, 10.95@11.05c; 250 do July, 11.00c; 500 do August, 11.05c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, $1.08⅛.

RESIN—Quiet but steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull.

EGGS—Western fresh higher; firm; 27@28c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; Western flat, 11@12½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 32,347 brls; wheat, 124,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu; rye, 3,100 bu; barley, 7,150 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 11,364 brls; wheat, 7,917 bu; corn, 46,045 bu; oats, 129 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat for May opened about steady at $1.08⅝, and finally, after light trading and slight fluctuations, sold up to $1.09⅞, but did not stay there long, soon commencing to let down, and going off gradually and irregularly until finally $1.08⅝ was reached, fluctuating between that rate and $1.08@$1.08⅞ until late, when there was a reaction to $1.08, but eased off to and closed at $1.08½. February sold at $1.01½@1.01⅞, and March at $1.03⅜ down to $1.02⅛ and up to $1.02⅞; cash No. 2 red was firm and upheld stiffly in value by its scant supply and the demand that came from millers for receipts on this side; the other grades were slow and disposed toward weakness. At the afternoon call quotations were as follows: January, $1.01⅞ bid; February, $1.01⅞ bid; March, $1.03⅞ bid; May, $1.08 to $1.08@1.08⅞; June, $1.09⅞ bid; year, 98c bid. Corn—Futures were moderately traded in, the May option still receiving most attention. That month opened ⅛c higher at 58⅛c, and mounted slowly to 51c, soon afterwards weakening off on unfavorable advices, and on the noon-call got down to 50⅛c, but at this rate such an active demand developed, mainly from shorts, but in good part on orders, that the decline was checked and it afterward recovered to 50⅞c, but then ruled dull and unsettled to the close, which was at 50⅝c, the same as Saturday; January sold on the noon call at 45⅛@45⅝c to 45⅞c; February ranged from 45⅞c to 46⅛@46⅜c and down to 46⅛c, and March 47⅛@47⅜c.

cash No. 2 mixed was steady for regular, selling to a speculator at 45¼@45½c, but East Side receipts declined to 46½c, and shippers did not want much at that; white mixed grades were in milling demand and higher, and new mixed sold higher, mainly for shipment; rejected weak and lower; at the afternoon call quotations were: January, 46¾c; February, 46½@46¾c; March, 47⅛c bid; May, 51@51⅛c. Oats easier and slow; cash, 32@32½c; February, 32⅛c; March, 33¾c bid; May, 36⅛c. Rye steady at 54½@55c. Barley dull at 50@80c.

PROVISIONS—Were firm, and there was an excellent inquiry, mainly from the south, but part from the East, that resulted in an active business, principally in spot dry salt meats. Pork sold fairly at $15.00 for new standard, and old do held at $14.00. Prime steam lard salable at $8.40 this side to refiners, and East Side nominally $8.60. Cash orders for loose dry salt filled at $5.80 for shoulders, $7.60 for longs, $7.70 for clear ribs, and $7.95 for shorts. A large amount of boxed shoulders sold and some longs up country for March at $7.50, freight 20. Packed bacon—longs sold at $8.37½ and shorts at $8.75. Hams—11¾@11½c for sugar-cured; fancy favorits, 13c. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@13.00 per brl, $7.00@7.50 per ½-brl; dried, $14.00@15.00; selected, $16.00 per brl.

TALLOW—7@7½c for prime and strictly prime in oil-barrels; do in irregular packages ½c less; fancy cake, 7¾c; No. 2, 6½c; grease tallow, 6½@6¾c.

GREASE—4¾@5c for brown, 5¾@6½c for yellow, 6½@6¾c for white.

LEAD—Dull; $3.90 asked.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 25c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1.42.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.30@2.35.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and easy, with higher grades mostly nominal: high mixed, 63c; No. 2 mixed, 63c; steam yellow, 65@67c; steamer mixed, 64c; good no grade, 60@63c, as to quality and color. Oats dull, but held steadily at previous quotations; No. 1 white, 45@46c; No. 2 white, 43@44c; No. 3 white, 42½@43c; No. 1 mixed, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 41@42c. At the call April No. 2 white oats sold at 44½c and May at 44¾c; sales, 18,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.25; winter patents, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at previous prices; extra prime, $13.50; mess, $15.00@16.00; prime mess, $16.50. Lard unchanged at 9@9¾c. Hams, 12@12½c. Live hogs, 6@6½c; dressed hogs, 7½@7¾c. Beef steady; mess, $11.50@12.00; extra mess, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $14.50@15.00. Fresh beef quiet but steady; light cattle, 8@9c; heavy, 9¼@10¼c; hinds, 10@13½c; fores, 6¼@7½c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; fresh Elgin creamery, 36@38c; Iowa, 30@35c, held, 25@30c; Northern dairy, 20@30c; Western, 18@25c; ladle, 12@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,522 brls, 5,375 sacks; corn, 21,051 bu; oats, 2,738 bu; wheat, 471 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were dull, inactive, lower, and no disposition to trade. Closing prices: No. 2 hard cash wheat, 88¼c: in store, 2,274,635 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm at 10¼c.

FLOUR—Demand light; family, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $5.00@5.40.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand light at $1.00@1.01. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 51c. Oats quiet at 36½c. Rye dull and lower at 61½@62c. Barley quiet but firm; extra No. 3 fall, 66@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.25. Lard quiet at $8.65. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6¼c; short ribs, 7¾c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 7¼c; short ribs, 8¼c; short clear, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and nominal; prime Ohio creamery, 35c; choice dairy, 23c.

LINSEED-OIL—Dull; 55@56c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Dull, Ohio clear, $5.50; winter straight, $5.50@5.75; winter patent, $6.10@6.50; Minnesota bakers' straight, $5.40; Minnesota patent-process, $6.50. Rye flour quiet but steady at $3.37½@3.75. Buckwheat flour dull; medium and fair, $2.00@2.25, good and choice, $3.35@3.50 cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, closed weak; No. 3 red elevator, 95c; fresh No. 2 red, $1.03; No. 2 red January, $1.02@1.03; February, $1.03@1.03⅛; March, $1.05¼@1.05¾; April, $1.07¼@1.07¾; May, $1.09¼@1.10¼. Corn—In early dealings the market was fairly active and ¼c to ½c higher; subsequently the improvement was lost, closing dull and weak; rejected yellow, 56c; No. 3 mixed, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 57c; steamer mixed, 56c; steamer yellow, 57@58c; sail mixed, January, 59@59½c; February, 59@59½c; March, 59¾@60c; April, 60@61c; May, 61¾@62½c. Oats—Steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 3 white, 41@42c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; No. 1 white, 44c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—City family, $13.50@14.00; do packets, $12.00@12.50; do No. 1 mess, $11.00; India mess, f. o. b., $24.00@25.00; prime mess, new, $15.00@15.50; new mess, $15.75@16.00. Hams—Smoked, 13@14c. Lard—Steady; city refined, $8.75; steam, $9.12½; butchers' loose, $8.50.

BUTTER—Quiet; barely steady; creamery extra, 35@37c; firsts, 28@30c; Bradford County and New York, 18@25c; Western good to extra, 17@24c; rolls dull at 12@20c.

EGGS—Scarce; extra, 36@37c; limed, 27@28c.

CHEESE—Firmer; in good demand; full cream, 13@14c; Western fair to good, 11¾@12½.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 9⅝@9¾c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; cash and January, $1.01; February, $1.01¾; March, $1.03; May, $1.08; red, cash, 99c asked; No. 2 white, 93½c bid; receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu. Corn quiet; new mixed, 51c; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 1, 37½c; no receipts or shipments.

Toledo, O., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 red, cash, 95½c@1.01¾; January, 96½c; February, 96c; March, 98c; May, $1.02¾; No. 3 red, 88½c. Corn steady and quiet; high mixed, 54c; No. 2, cash or January, 52c; February, 52½c; May, 56½c; rejected, 50c; no grade, 44½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2, cash or January, 34c; May, 36¾c; rejected, 33c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet and weak; prime, cash or January, $5.95 asked; February, $5.90; No. 2, $5.65.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, $1.02; No. 2 white, 98c; No. 2 red, cash, 95½c@1.01; January, 95½c; February, 96c bid; March, 98¼c bid; May, $1.02¾c bid; June, $1.03¼ bid. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 54c; No. 2, cash or January, 52c; February, 52½c; May, 56¾c; rejected, 50c; no grade, 50¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2, cash or January, 34c asked; May, 36¼c. Rye—No. 2, 59@60c.

CLOVER-SEED—Weak; prime, cash or January, $5.85; February, $5.85 bid, $5.93 asked; No. 2, $5.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2, 88¾c; January, 88¾c; February, 89¼c; March, 90¾c; April, 91¾c; May, 96¼c. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2, 51¾c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 31½@32c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 59c. Barley quiet; firmer; No. 2 spring, 58¾c; February, 58¾c; March, 59¾c; No. 3 spring extra, 50½@50¾c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $14.80 cash or January; $15.30 May. Lard—Prime steam, $8.65 cash or February; $9.00 May. Sweet-pickled hams firm at $10.50@11.00.

HOGS—Firmer at $5.10@5.70. Dressed hogs firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—In fair demand.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; barley, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Steady; Howard-street and Western super, $2.75@3.25; extra, $3.50@4.65; family, $4.90@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.03½@1.04¼; January, $1.04@1.04¼; February, $1.05@1.05¼; March, $1.06@1.06¼; May, $1.09½@1.09¾. Corn nominally steady; Western mixed, spot, 59½@60c; January, 60@60¼c asked; February, 59¾@60c; March, 60@60½c; May, 61@62½c; steamer, 56½c asked. Oats lower and dull; Western white, 43@45c; mixed, 42@43c; Pennsylvania, 42@45c. Rye dull at 70@72c.

HAY—Firm and fairly active; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $16.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Fairly steady. Mess pork, $15.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $7.00@8.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Hams, 13½@14½c. Lard—Refined, 10c.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western packed, 10@25c; creamery, 25@35c.

EGGS—Fresh easier at 31@32c; pickled firmer at 24@25c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 9¼@9⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11¼@12¼c. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton lower at 3-16d; flour lower at 1s 3d; grain steady at 2@3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 463,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21.—**Cotton**—Future deliveries, after a decline of .04@.05c at the first call, lost another .01c, and then recovered .02c, so that before the third call prices ranged .04c below Saturday's closing quotations. The market was very quiet, yet bids at the lowest prices of the day were refused. At the third call January brought 10.57c, February 10.60c, April 10.92c, June 11.19c, July 11.31c, August 11.39c, March offered at 10.78c, May 11.06c. Futures closed quiet; January, September, and October .03c and other months .04c lower than last Saturday.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.—**Cotton**—Steady; middling, 10⅜c; low middling, 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 9-16c; net receipts, 3,700 bales; exports, Great Britain, 10,000; sales, 935; stock, 85,850.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—**Cotton**—Quiet; middling, 10⅜c; low middling, 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 11-16c; net receipts, 6,000 bales; gross, 6,500; exports, Great Britain, 10,000; France, 7,500; coastwise, 865; sales, 5,000; stock, 414,555.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 21.—**Cotton**—Easier; 10⅜c; receipts, 2,050 bales; shipments, 7,030; stock, 94,515; sales, 1,400.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—**Cotton**—Easier, but not quotably lower; middling, 10⅜c; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 500; shipments, 1,200; stock, 57,250.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 21.—**Butter and Cheese**—Were active in this market today. Cheese showed a slight advance over last week's prices, selling at 8@8¾c; 9,717 boxes were disposed of. Butter remained about stationary, selling at 37¼@38c, principally the latter figure; the sales aggregated 169,122 lbs.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 21.—**Petroleum**—Crude oil steady; total runs Saturday and Sunday, 85,092 brls; total shipments, 105,087; charters, 45,228; clearances, 8,674,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.08¾; closed at $1.08¾; highest price, $1.08¾; lowest, $1.07⅝.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 21.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.08¼; highest, $1.08¾; lowest, $1.07⅝; closed at $1.08¼; sales, 3,794,000 brls; clearances Saturday, 8,384,000; runs, 72,245; shipments, 95,538; charters, 45,228.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—**Petroleum**—Irregular; fairly active; United certificates opened at $1.08¾, advanced to $1.08¾, declined to $1.07⅝, rallied, and closed firm at $1.08¾.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 21.—**Whisky**—Steady at $1.16.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—**Whisky**—Active and firm at $1.14.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—**Whisky**—Steady and unchanged.

New York, Jan. 21.—**Dry Goods**—Johnson fine cambrics opened at 10½c; Cocheco A fine satins at 30c; B and stripes, 21c; C satines, 15c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21.—**Turpentine**—Dull at 33c.

LONGSTREET'S REMOVAL PREDICTED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—A Republican leader who, it is said, stands very near to President Arthur announced today in a private conversation that the removal of Gen. James Longstreet, United States Marshal for Georgia, had been decided on and would be accomplished in about two months. He was asked if Longstreet would be given a foreign mission, and replied that no one desired to see him kicked out, but that he was in his dotage, and being unable to attend to the duties of his office refused to employ competent men. The Department of Justice, this gentleman says, is considerably stirred up over the mismanagement of the office under Longstreet. Longstreet says he feels safe.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

87 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—Dr. J. Pischezak, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. }
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

700 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ON MONroe or State-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts., small red satchel containing money, I. C. R. R. ticket, and pair of silk mittens. Finder will receive reward by returning to FRANK S. WAITE, Room 5, No. 144 Monroe-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—TWO TICKETS, NOS. 21 and 22, Section R, dress circle, for Haverly's Theatre, Monday evening, Jan. 28. These tickets will not be accepted. Address B 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN speaking German, French, and English; understands bookkeeping. Can give best city references. Address T. V., 467 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL-CLERK OR any position in railroad office; five years' experience; can telegraph. Have good letters from former employers. Address A 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JUNIOR STUdent of pharmacy in a drug-store; has had four years' experience; speaks German. Can give best of reference. Address A. WINTER, 354 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SHIPPING clerk or packer; has had four years' experience in shipping department of a silver-plate factory. Good reference. Address S. P., Box 638, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper or cashier, accustomed to general office work, by a practical and experienced man; one who understands his business. The most unexceptionable and responsible references given. Address A M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man in office or as salesman; several years' experience in hardware and cutlery. First-class references. Moderate salary required. A 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant by a young man of six years' practical experience; moderate salary. Best of references. Address B 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer. Z 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a competent young man. Best of references furnished. Address A 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENman, writing, copying, or circular work to do evenings. Address B 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; employment of any kind in grocery business; 4 years with 1st firm, who discontinued business. Good references and willing to work. A 35, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years old; 4 years' experience in office work, and can bring best of references from last place; will start at $10 per week in any honorable employment. A 18, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND wife; man understands the care of stock and carriages thoroughly, the woman for general housework; is a good cook. Can furnish the best of references from last employer. Call for four days at 575 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY. References. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman to cook, wash, and iron. Call for 3 days at 213 North Green-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 38 Thirty-seventh-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT SECOND WORK or chamber work in hotel or boarding-house by two young girls. Apply at 449 West Madison-st., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL to do light housework or second work; also a girl to do kitchen work. Apply at 3625 Emerald-av., with reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; 3 years in last place. Also a reliable German cook; will do general work; a competent second girl that can sew and take care of children. References. No postals or letters, 1421 Wabash-av.; basement.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS cutter and fitter, late of New York, wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call at or address No. 186 Dearborn-av. for two days.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse. Best of reference given. Address 310 West Randolph-st., in rear.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; can assist in general work or sewing. Call on Mrs. DAVIS, 449 West Madison-st. Room 1.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, shipping clerk; also a couple of active entry clerks. Call at 177 South Clark-st., Office 1.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; must be quick, accurate, and good penman. Must be able to furnish first-class references as to character and habits and furnish also bonds if required. Address, giving full particulars, A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRYgoods entry clerks, also two sorters. Address B 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful in publishing house; one acquainted in city; state wages expected. Address B 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXperience in dry goods store at Evanston, Ill. Address Box 644, Evanston, Ill.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN by an established manufacturer; an A1 experienced man to sell on commission to the retail trade a medium-priced line of solid leather goods. State territory and experience. Address Box 280, Reading, Mass.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY IN REAL-ESTATE OFfice. Address, stating wages expected, B 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY 15 YEARS OLD. Address, in own handwriting, Room 27 Montauk Block.

TRADES.

WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY, with tools, at 1554 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTER, by CLARK & COURTS, Galveston, Tex. Wages $20 per week; steady employment.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER FOR a good town in the Northwest. Apply to BENJ. ALLEN & CO., 137 and 139 State-st., city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy moneymaking business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed $30 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $30. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—JANITOR AND LAUNDRESS, man and wife preferred, at 847 La Salle-av. Call after 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—MAN TO LEARN PHOTOgraphing; wages soon; must pay for experimental chemicals. 134 Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A NEAT, SENSIBLE, AND trusty woman to do plain cooking and general housework for a gentleman and wife in a modern flat where there are all the latest improvements and conveniences; a good, comfortable, and quiet home is offered to the right sort of person, and wages are no object if satisfaction is given. Address, stating age and references, B 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UP-STAIRS girl at once. 241 Ohio-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING APPRENTICE girls at 2136 Michigan-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of two children. Good references required. Call at 2242 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKEE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

269 AND 271 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A FINE south front room, second floor, some single rooms, near business centre; fine table board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, NOS. 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—Pleasant rooms 50 cents per day; $2.50 per week.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, Elizabeth-st., corner Washington-boulevard. Persons desiring elegant hotel accommodations for a day, week, or the winter, outside of the cold lake winds and the noisy centre of the city, will find large sunny rooms, single or en suite, with open fires, with or without baths, a cuisine equal to the best, and moderate prices, at this cozy hotel, pleasantly located in the best residence portion and within easy access of the business centre of the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND WARM FURNISHED ROOM, with use of bath, home comforts, by a young man of 24 in exchange for hall-tree, all styles. Address A 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY LADY with some elderly lady (husband home one or two days during week, never nights), with or without board; must be reasonable. Address today and tomorrow B 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE LADY; Wabash or Michigan-av. preferred. Address No. 22 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1873.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, and other securities at low rates. 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, jewelry, diamonds, or any good collateral, with or without removal, and at low rates. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER, 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 AND $2,500 ON IMPROVED city property; 6 and 7 per cent, according to security. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$25,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS on central first-class property in one loan at 5 per cent. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN in small amounts, $500 to $3,000; can loan it on clear property, first mortgages, at 7 per cent. We have also a number of small mortgages for sale, $200 to $1,500 each, drawing 7 per cent, good loans and good investments to small capitalists. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 6 per cent. 179 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mary Ann, Catherine, and Daniel Gorman, natives of Castleconnell, Ireland, who lived many years in Montreal, by their aunt, HONORA HASTINGS, care of P. J. Durack, 49 St. Urbain-st., Montreal, Canada.

PERSONAL—1, 2, 3: PACKAGE RECEIVED. Accept warmest thanks. 4, 5, 6.

PERSONAL—GEORGETTA WATERS: WRITE to your sister Louise, 1824 Jessie-st., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$55 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $25 at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $35, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—OPERA SEATS; NILSSON IN Lohengrin; 4 seats, parquette; for Wednesday night. Address W 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A $20 CUSTOM-MADE OVERcoat, in plain or fancy goods, if we can fit you, at $9.50 at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell if we can fit you for $25, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $30. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A KERSEY OVERcoat, custom-made, and well worth $25, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR AN ENGLISH MIXED cassimere suit, custom-made; considered cheap at $40. Misfit Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $8.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS EITHER to hire or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for from $50 to $65, at Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $10 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS at $5 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR AN ENGLISH beaver overcoat in light or heavy weights, custom-made, and well worth $45, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR A FRENCH worsted Chesterfield or sack suit, satin-lined, custom-made, and all ordered for $45. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BARGAINS—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $7.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND FIVE glass landau and a pair of carriage horses in exchange for suburban lots. Address P, Box 585, Englewood, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing and mercantile business; staple article, large local trade and splendid profits; $4,000 cash and services as financial manager. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — SALESMAN WITH good trade, experience, and business ability desires partner with $4,000 to $5,000 in manufacturing business; sure investment; good profits; big chance for right person. O E 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG man with $2,000 to take an interest in manufacturing business of ten years' standing in city. HURBERT, 56 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — PARTNER — WITH $1,500 TO take half interest in established drug trade. Reference given and required. Address A 29, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN ONE OF THE best paying businesses in the city: not saloon business; capital required about $330; profits average $25 to $30 per week each; to a steady man this is a good opportunity seldom offered. For information apply at 2408 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE RETAIL dry goods and clothing; one in hardware; one in groceries; one to superintend the whole under one roof; store to be started in a good town in Kansas. For further information apply to S. A. BROWN & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY WITH SMALL CAPital who understands running dining-room as partner or alone in a first-class furnished-room house. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

$3,000 PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE entire charge of a fine mercantile business located in the business centre of Chicago. Address A 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW HOUSES.
8 and 10 Honore-st., 9-room stone-fronts, with elegant furnace and gas-fixtures; near Madison-st. cars; $45.
969 and 971 West Monroe-st., two new houses; $60.
430 Warren-av., corner Oakley, a good house and barn, from Feb. 1; $40.
286 South Sangamon-st., 10-room frame; $35.
And other cottages and houses, $9 to $30 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE.
486 North Clark-st, 13 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, and after May 1 can give the lower floor to one party, making a house of about 23 rooms, with a cottage in the rear; a fine locality for a boarding-house.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city; to responsible parties taking leases to May, 1885, will rent to May, 1884, at greatly reduced rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS.
290 North Ashland-av., two nice 6-room flats, new and clean; six rooms, $30.
1053 West Adams-st., a nice 7-room flat, $25.
97 South Hoyne-av., corner Monroe-st., 7 rooms, $25.
295 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, 5 rooms, $30.
364 Fulton-st., 6-room flats $25.
And a fine list of other flats, 3 to 6 rooms each, $9 to $15 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT—SEPARATE ENtrance; all outside rooms; floors deadened; cellar, hot water, gas-fixtures, mantel, etc.; corner Adams and Peoria-sts.; rent $35. Apply at 133 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—A SUITE OF 5 DESIRable south front rooms at 984 West Madison-st., new and clean. No children. Apply at Suite 2.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with modern improvements, in the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STATE near Thirty-fifth-sts.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF EIGHT ROOMS each. Apply to S. GOLDSTEIN, 314 and 316 State-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE 3643 Indiana-av., furnished (7 rooms) for $35 a month till May 1. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly-finished apartment house, arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other, the upper part, nine rooms, besides bath-room, laundry, cellar, and attic; very moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly-finished apartment house, arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other; the lower part, basement and first story, consisting of dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, two parlors, bath-room, and four chamber-rooms; moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—696 AND 698 ORCHARD-ST., desirable flats, 6 rooms, in handsome new buildings, one block from Clark and 30 minutes ride from Washington-st.; moderate rent. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING their residence, 1249 Michigan-av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front suite and two beautiful rooms to first-class parties.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st., Office 18. Transients taken.

TO RENT—1612 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT front rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite; also small rooms.

TO RENT—1351 WABASH-AV., TWO UNfurnished second-story front rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in private family. 137 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of 116 and 118 Franklin-st., near Madison; size, 50x90; has alley on side and rear and is one of the best buildings in the wholesale district for wholesale business or manufacturing purposes; will rent for a term of years. Office hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m. R. M. OUTHET, 164 La Salle-st., Room 8.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OFFICES IN THE building northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.; best location for parties selling the wholesale dry-goods and clothing trade. Inquire of CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED OFFICE for a dentist with a physician; rent cheap; corner State and Washington. Inquire of DR. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—NEW 5-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with 8,000 square feet of floor room, rear 157 West Washington-st., east of Halsted; will rent one floor or more and will furnish power if desired; this is a desirable building for a factory, as every inch of it has a good light, and facilities for handling material cannot be surpassed. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power and heat; location choice and central. Address H 842, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 1 ROOM 50X50, and 1 room 20x50, well lighted; steam heat, steam elevator, and watchman. June Manufacturing Co., corner La Salle and Ontario-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, 2008 State-st., 75x175, with power. ABBOTT BUGGY CO., 2000 State-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FEB. 1, BY MAN and wife, one babe, 2 or 3 rooms on first or second floor, furnished complete for light housekeeping; any pleasant locality will suit. Address, with price, B 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen on South Side, east of La Salle and north of Jackson-st. Address B 6, Tribune office, giving full particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE or flat for renting purposes. Address J. R., 221 Illinois-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business; hours 10 to 5. Call or write.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 1522 WABASH-AV.
$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession.
Satisfaction given or no pay.
Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT FOR THE Douglas Life Association; a liberal commission will be given. Call at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—4,000,000 BRICK, PART ON hand and balance to be made early; will give low prices to contractors that will advance some funds on security. Address A 23, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st. (over gas office):
SOUTH SIDE.
South Clark-st., near Van Buren, 48x105, improved.
Sherman-st., near Van Buren, 26x105, improved.
Fifth-av., corner block, improved.
NORTH SIDE.
Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, corner business block, $43,000.
Clark-st., near bridge, corner business block, $60,000.
Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, brick block in flats, $40,000.
Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, three-flat brick house, $9,000.
Corner residence block of five houses near Lincoln Park, $20,000.
La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, fine marble-front residence and large lot, $20,000.
North Park-av., stone-front house, arranged for two families, $9,000.
Oak-st., east of Rush, brick residence, $7,000.
78 or 50x132, southwest corner State-st. and Burton-place.
112x125, southwest corner Webster-av. and Sedgwick-st., at a bargain.
LAKE VIEW.
Clark-st., near Diversy, east front, lot 115x330, fronting on two streets, $6,000; cheap at $7,500.
Choice corner fronting Lincoln Park, at a bargain.
Several small and large acre tracts ready for subdivision at great bargains. Call early at
COLLOT & SCHMIDT'S,
78 Dearborn-st. (over gas office).

FOR SALE—FREE
HOUSE AND LOT.
Send or call for the House and Lot paper, an entertaining Real-Estate journal containing interesting matter and a large list of City, Suburban, and Acre Property for sale. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—House, north of Twenty-second-st., heated by steam; fine dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn; $30,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-ninth-st.; $22,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house; finished during past two years, $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 25x175 feet; delightfully located, south of Thirty-first-st.; $12,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New brick house between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $8,500.

FOR SALE—$5,500—INDIANA-AV.—A TWO-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, all conveniences; furnace, stationary washbowls, and laundry-tubs; four fireplaces and marble mantels; all rooms corniced and heavily trimmed; stone steps and sidewalk, etc. Cheap at $6,000. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES; marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front, a two-story and basement brown-stone front, with a good brick barn, in first-class order. Price $7,500.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SECOND, State, Dearborn, Arnold, and Butterfield-sts., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50x170 FEET—INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $160 per foot. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, near Robey-st., a fine two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, in complete order. Price $8,000. Range, furnace, etc. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE; 1028 NORTH Halsted-st.; new 2-story and cellar brick house; modern improvements; built for a home; owner about to leave the city. SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—LOT ON corner of Wells-st. and Lincoln-av., fronting both streets. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS; $600 AND upwards. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN OAK Park; $5,700; first-class location. Address A 28, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 160 acres under cultivation, fenced, containing house, stable, etc., in Brookfield, New Seneca, Ill.; La Salle County. Address or call on JOHN GALVAR, 241 Ninth-av., New York City.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 200 ACRES, HIGHLY improved; ample buildings; clear stream running through pasture; 66 miles west of Chicago. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CONSTANT CALLS for residences in all parts of the city and suburbs from $2,500 up to $20,000; with our central location, well-appointed office, and extensive advertising without cost to property-owners, it will pay to leave their property with us. S. E. GROSS & Co., 136 Clark-st.

WANTED—DWELLINGS IN FLATS OR LOT suitable for flats, or good business property improved; would buy up to $100,000. Address A 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR business property on Milwaukee-av., West Madison-st., and Halsted-st., $5,000 to $30,000; also on State-st. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED — I WISH TO PURCHASE A small house on one of the cross streets east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st. at from $4,500 to $5,500 cash. Address A 30, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, VARious standard makes, sold on small monthly payments or for cash, as purchasers may desire. Please call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A BIG BARGAIN IN PIANOS FOR THE next thirty days—We will sell you pianos at your own price to reduce stock; terms easy; old pianos taken in exchange. C. H. FEST & CO. 200 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GREAT SACRIFICE—PIANOS!
A large assortment of square pianos, of the best makes, will be offered during this month below manufacturers' prices. Inspect them, and secure a bargain while it is to be had. C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., general wholesale agent for Chickering & Sons. M. A. Van Wagoner, Manager.

GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO $135, OR WILL rent for $4 per month. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS are foremost and best. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full of tone, constructed to endure; used in leading musical colleges East and West. Can be found only at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—IN PERFECT ORder and fully warranted; get my prices and terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Manufacturers of
ORGANS.
Warerooms: Corner State and Adams-sts.
Factory: Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; NEW styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBERT W. DOW, TEACHER OF SHORThand. Room 45 Central Music-Hall.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 155 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons; superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves for sale; send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKkeeping, writing, and shorthand, 88 La Salle-st.; preferable to a business-college course. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Pupils receive individual attention. Lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, 243 State-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent on request. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IN WAYNE County, Illinois; 200 acres in Bradford County, Florida; and two lots on South Oakley-av., near Polk-st., with cash, for house and lot in Chicago worth $5,000 to $6,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED FARM of 480 acres for a stock of boots and shoes. 480 acres choice wild land for a clean stock of notions. 800 choice land for a stock of hardware. CHAS. J. CLARK, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$45,000—100-ROOM FIVE-STORY brick hotel, in perfect order, completely and newly-furnished throughout, now running and doing nice business in city of 23,000 people in Illinois. Only first-class hotel in the city. It is one of the finest houses in Illinois out of Chicago. Possession at once. Will take improved Chicago property for $30,000, balance mortgage or cash. This hotel cost over $55,000 to build. Lot 110x135, in very centre of the city. Only 1 block from depot. It is a great bargain for some one.
$16,000—Here is a good business chance; first-class, well-assorted stock of general goods bought for cash, no damaged or old stock in store, and business of about $55,000 per year; stock will invoice about $14,500 at cost figures; nice new brick store, 22x80, eight large rooms over, in very centre of business in town of 2,000 people in Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago; store cost $4,000; will trade all at $16,000 for Chicago real estate; here is a splendid chance for a merchant. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL DOING A SPLENDID business; new furniture; making clear $200 a month; $2,500; very cheap. CHASE & MILLER, Room 16 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES; ONE OF the best corners on the West Side; good trade and first-class. W 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARket on North Side; will invoice about $1,300; rent $25. Address W 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT ON NORTH Side; fine business; old-established place; rent $35; price $800. Address W 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures on North Side; splendid location; price $1,300; cheap lease. Address W 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES—CASH trade; no credit; central location; stock and fixtures $2,000; rent $25. Address W 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN fine location; doing good business, about $900; rent $25 with rooms. Address W 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN good bank in Iowa. Address W 33, Tribune.

HAVE A TRADE OF $50,000 A YEAR IN cigars in Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana; five years; established trade. A 51, Tribune office.

PATENT FOR SALE, 1½ YEARS OLD; GOOD going; on railroad matter; this is a good chance for tinners, machinists, or other metal-workers. For further information call at Central European Hotel, 13 South Water-st., or address A B, No. 10 same hotel, Chicago, for this week. First premium awarded this article at the Railroad Exposition in 1883.

PRIVATE BANK WITH THE REALTY for sale in best railroad town in Southeast Dakota. Al building, vault, safe, time-lock, complete outfit; good business established; no other bank in 25 miles; big chance to make money. No trade. Full particulars from W 34, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE — A MANUFACTURING household monopoly; any State; investigate. Choat's Hotel, 276 State-st., Room 6.

STOCK OF FURNITURE; LARGE TRADE established; stock worth $3,500; no competition; town of 1,800; this is positively a rare opportunity for a furniture man. Address CHAS. J. CLARK, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF means that wants a safe, permanent investment and a lovely place to live in stock business in Colorado. Address A 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DRUG-STORE DOing $1,000 to $1,500 business a year, in the city preferred. Address GEO. STARR, 564 South Halsted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, 11 months. Apply to STEEL, 349 Elm-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR NEW and second-hand safes at very low prices; call and see for yourself or send for prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., general agents Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — WOOTON SECRETARY, SECond-hand, in good order. A 35, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 19.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAND ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

COME SEE—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER, satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

FINE DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER COAT and vest at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FINE $8 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $4.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. MIDWIFE.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, HAVERLY'S—Seats in parquet for Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee this week. 146 La Salle-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap. MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

LOOK—$5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

MAPLESON'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—Two choice seats for Monday evening, Jan. 28, two for Thursday, Jan. 31, and two for Friday, Feb. 1, adjoining seats in parquet for sale. G. B. BRAND, 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

MISS VICTORIA ASTOR, ELECTRO AND magnetic remedies, and Florida baths. 98 South Halsted-st., two flights up, Room 22. 10 to 9.

NOTICE—$4.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant in thirty styles, made for no less than $10, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

NOTICE — PRINCE ALBERT SUITS OR coats and vests—serge or satin-lined—at one-third their value. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

ONLY—$25 FOR A FRENCH DIAGONAL satin-lined and full-roll overcoat, custom made, and ordered for $50, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre.)

PATTI OPERA—PARQUET SEATS FOR every opera; tickets ready now for season, either week or single nights. 146 La Salle-st.

PATTI OPERAS!—ORDERS WILL BE REceived for Patti nights, in pairs, for choice seats in parquette, and filled as operas are announced. Season tickets for either week. 146 La Salle-st., basement.

PATTI OPERA TICKETS FOR SALE—TWO first-class seats in orchestra circle for Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee, first week. Address, making bona fide offer, A 31, Tribune.

P. GARON, ROOM 10, 45 LA SALLE-ST., shipping and commercial agent, edits, translates, and copies documents in French and English.

ROYAL COUGH-DROPS, 5 CENTS; BEST on earth. Ask druggists. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

SILK AND SATIN LINED SUITS AT ONE-half value at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—2 OR 3 ZINC-LINED BOXES, suitable for cigar storage; must be cheap for cash. Address HAMBURGER BROS., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

$30 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT AT $15 AT MISfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$30 FOR A FUR AND PLAIN BEAVER overcoat; satin-lined and beautiful garments throughout and well worth $65. At the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$40 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $18 AT THE Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

A THEATRICAL TROUPE SWAMPED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Harry M. Jacobs, manager of the "Yakie" company, which held the boards at the Buckingham Theatre last week, decamped, and it is alleged left the members of the troupe in the lurch. Yesterday a dispatch was received from him dated Indianapolis requesting the Whallen Brothers to pay the individual members the receipts due the company from Friday, Saturday, and Sunday night's performances. Some of the members have gone to Chicago, and others have been compelled to remain here from lack of funds. An effort is being made to keep the company together.

RETURNED TO THE OLD SYSTEM.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 20.—The County Commissioners decided yesterday to return to the old system of time, and today the court-house clock was set back twenty-eight minutes. Tomorrow the school and all other clocks in the city will be changed accordingly.

A NEGRO BRUTALLY WHIPPED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—At an entertainment given at Mountville a few nights ago a half-witted negro named John Henry managed to get into the supper-room unobserved, and while there ate without leave the greater portion of a large cake that ornamented the centre of the table. As soon as this was found out some of his own race set upon him and administered a most brutal whipping. The whipping was done with thorn bushes, vines, and knotted plow-lines, and on the bare body of the victim. John Henry's whole back was raw from cuts. Fully 750 lashes were administered. The negroes who did the whipping have been arrested.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Harrison's Sectarian Demagogism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mayor Harrison's defense of his course in permitting a rebate of city taxation in favor of sectarian schools can hardly deceive any class of citizens, not even those for whom it was intended as political palaver. It is lame, pettifogging, insincere, and so transparently demagogic that it would scarcely be worth replying to but for the important public principle involved.

It does not matter that the amount of the rebate is inconsiderable, or that the existence of the sectarian schools makes the cost of the public schools somewhat less burdensome on the taxpayers. That is entirely beside the question. The point is that the rebate is a plain violation of the letter and spirit of the State Constitution. Mr. Harrison as a lawyer and as an educated man knows this quite well. It will not do to say that these schools partake of a charitable character. They were not established for charitable but for sectarian purposes, to teach dogma, catechism, sectarian prayer and give instruction in history and literature from a sectarian standpoint. The clergymen who are in charge of these schools exhort parents to send their children there to be taught in such dogma and doctrine. Mayor Harrison understands perfectly well that if it is right for the city to give these intitutions free water it is equally legal and constitutional to bestow on them building sites, buildings, gas, to pay their teachers, and to support them in everything at the public expense. If it is lawful to do this in Chicago it is also lawful to do it in every city, village, and school district of the State. The water rebate is but the thin end of the wedge. The able and active partisans of the sectarian system, if they get the thin edge in, will not rest until the blunt end is forced through. The logical outcome of the toleration of the Mayor's methods would be a division of the public-school funds and property among the various sects—not only among Catholics and Lutherans, but among Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Agnostics, Jews, etc. The constitutional provision was adopted specifically to prevent this. It was framed with that object solely in view.

That the existence of the parochial schools, Catholic and Lutheran, saves the taxpayers to some extent is true. But what of it? These schools were not established for this purpose. If Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, or people of other sects insist on supporting schools conducted in accordance with their own peculiar religious ideas, there is no law to prevent them, but they must be prepared to pay for their dogmatic teaching themselves, just as they pay for the support of their churches and pastors. The general public, the great bulk of the people, in accordance with whose ideas non-sectarian, secular public schools have been established now pay freely for the support of such schools. If the parochial schools are given up and the 20,000 or so children who attend them in this city demand admission to the State schools they will not be refused. If there is not now sufficient accommodation for them it will be the duty of Boards of Education to provide it. The taxpayers will willingly foot the bill. There is no other tax which the people so cheerfully pay as that for free schools. On that there is no constitutional or statutory limit. The State owes to every child between the ages of 6 and 21 a good elementary secular education. That is the principle on which the public schools were established. On that principle the mass of the people of Chicago are prepared to act. They would rather pay $1,000,000 more for additional public-school education than that $1,000 should be appropriated for sectarian purposes. No church and State connection can be tolerated in any form, no matter how specious or how plausible. THE TRIBUNE is right in warning Mr. Harrison and his coadjutors that the public funds must not be used under any pretext for sectarian purposes. Millions for free, secular, non-sectarian public schools, but not a cent of public money for teaching dogma, is the motto of the great mass of the American people on this question of education. The principle underlying that motto will be maintained in its integrity. CITIZEN.

THE "DRAP O' WHISKY."

What It Has Done Among the Irish in the Fifth and Sixth Wards—Scenes of Squalor and Wretchedness.

News: "How do you live?" the old man was asked.

"Ye mane what we ate? There's always lots to ate in de house. Taters, and cabbages, and salt pork, and corned beef, and pickled tripe, and pigs' feet, and a drap o' whisky, too, once in awhile."

The "drap o' whisky" set the reporter off on a new round. The only industry that seems to flourish in that whole neighborhood is the whisky business. One mean, dingy, and God-forsaken-looking saloon after another in close array. Evidently there are a good many "draps" poured down the throats of the people thereabouts. And it is a very wretched and squalid neighborhood, all along there on Lime, Quarry, Mary, Joseph, Union, Main, Farrell, Keeley, Logan, Bonfield, and Elias streets—on all the by-ways and cross streets of Archer avenue. It is said that fully one-half of the County Agent's bounty goes out to this district. But then there is really a great deal of want in that whole region ever since the rolling-mills shut down and all outdoor work has either become impossible or very scarce. And the Irish here are no exception to the Irish in other cities. They are improvident and spend their earnings as quickly as they get them, and when the butcher and saloonkeeper no longer trust hard times are felt with all their grinding force. Many bear want and destitution with fortitude; others apply to the benevolent societies or to wealthy individuals for help; others, again, put their trust in the exhaustless store of the County Agent. But they manage to scrape along somehow, all of them. On Hugh place there was found a man who in the summer had earned $3 or $4 a day, and his oldest son had added another $10 a week to his store. Then the whole family of six lived on the fat of the land. Now, for months they have been slowly running lower and lower, and when Pat was seen he had just drained the last "drap," and was lying in a drunken stupor on the ragged lounge, with nothing in the house to allay the pangs of hunger which the wife and children must have felt. Such instances are frequent in that portion of the city, now that times are dull.

"Times are not what they used to be for the Irish in Chicago," said Tom Caffery, whose poverty-stricken castle on Farrell street was visited on this occasion. "Wid thim Bohemians and Polanders crowding us out of the lumber-yards, de Eyetalians monopolizing all de strate labor, and dem haythen Chinee doing all de washing, de Irish are crowded on all sides." There is some truth to Tom's complaint, and it is in the case of the street and lumber-yard labor not so much the survival of the fittest as the survival of the cheapest. Johnny Slanteye, too, with his 200 laundries, has spoiled the private-washing business for hundreds and hundreds of poor Irish widows, whose sole support the flatiron and washboard had been. A poor woman on Lime street, near Archer avenue, was well aware of that fact. Said she: "Since me husband died I've been taking in washing for a living. I had five small children then, but I managed to keep them dacently, what with scrubbing and washing together. Times was better then, and people didn't begrudge a poor woman $1.50 or even $2 for a hard day's work. Now, since these Mongolians have become so thick in the city, I'm hardly able to get along, though my two eldest earn their own living already and even help a mite to pay the rent."

"It's a shame," continued the poor laundress, "how some people will impose on the folks at the County Agent's. I think I might ask for some help, for I am a woman and have to earn bread for myself and the children. But there's a many that gets it and don't deserve it. I know a woman who is a regular drunkard, drinking all the time, and has been in the bridewell a dozen times. She hasn't done anything for her two children since they were born. One is in the House of the Good Shepherd and the other one is living out with a family. Yet she is drawing rations and coal from the County Agent's all along, every winter. All she does with this is to sell 'em for drink."

OBJECTED TO THE COSTS.

Tacoma (Wash.) *News:* It was a drunken Irishman. His honor said:

"I fine you $5 and costs!"

"All roight yer Honor, here's them foiv dollars; but phat in the devil is them costs, I don't know?"

"Why, that's the $6.25 you have to pay the court and officers for their trouble in arresting and trying you."

"Me pay thim officers? By the help of God, now, did I bring this action?"

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